The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 10,954 -VOL. LXVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 26 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Marionville, Westmoreland street, Bishopthorpe, Glebe, Mrs. John Thomas, sen., of a daughter.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, the wife of the Rev. Duncan Ross, Muswellbrook, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of her father, Mr. James Melville, Windsor, Mrs. R. West, of Forest Lodge, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at St. Mark's Cottage, Darling Point, Mrs. E. M. Paul, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, 690, Elizabeth-street South, Mrs. G. W. Faithful, of a daughter; both doing well.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, 12th instant, at Coomba, Cape Hawke, by the Rev. W. C. Hawkins, incumbent of the Manning River, by license, Leonard Steinmetz, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Leslie, shipbuilder of the abovenamed place. Hobart Town papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Provisional School, Wombah, Clarence River, after a short but painful illness in consequence of child birth, Elizabeth Ellen, the beloved wife of Frederick French, and youngest daughter of Frederick Morris, Manly Beach, leaving a husband, three young children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss—aged 29 years.

At the residence of his brother, Mr. George Woodgate, Wickham-terrace, Lilly-street, Brisbane, Nathaniel Woodgate, dearly beloved brother of Mr. William Woodgate, of St. John's Road, Glebe.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Duncan Ross, Muswellbrook.

On the 24th instant, at his residence, 210, Campbell-street, near Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mr. Richard Arthur, aged 53 years, brother to Messrs. Edward and Frederick Arthur, late of Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, Fanny Wigley, aged 46, a native of Oxford, England, the beloved wife of John Wigley, of 16, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.
The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
CHINA,
2010 tons, 400 horsepower,
C. G. Perrins, commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE
with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 13th July, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 10th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. on the 11th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 16th June, 1873.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Friday, at 9.
To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The PLATYPUS, forty-eight hours after arrival.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, twenty-four hours after arrival (for CARGO only).
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the gold and tin mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this vessel.
Cargo is now being received.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 6, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE—Wonga Wonga, Monday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES—Saloon, at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11: and Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Governor Blackall, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO PIONEER RIVER, via BRISBANE.—Tinonee, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 26th June,
at 12 noon.
And
MACEDON,
on TUESDAY, 1st July,
at 12 noon.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
MACEDON,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 27th June,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 5s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
The fast and powerful steamship
EGMONT,
M. Fitzsimons, commander,
will be dispatched as above within 24 hours after arrival of the Suez mail, expected about the 30th instant.
This fine steamship possessing large carrying capacity and roomy accommodation for horses and other live stock, the undersigned are prepared to arrange for the conveyance of every description of freight.
For all particulars apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
ALHAMBRA, 28th instant, via Bluff
ALBION, 3rd July, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO PORT DARWIN GOLD FIELDS.
The well-known screw steamship
LORD ASHLEY, 500 TONS,
F. Bristow, commander,
will be dispatched from SYDNEY about 1st JULY, should sufficient inducement offer.
INTENDING PASSENGERS to the above GOLD FIELDS are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and make as early arrangements AS POSSIBLE.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND.
The regular trading steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
J. Torrance, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd July, for
BRISBANE,
GLADSTONE,
and
ROCKHAMPTON,
taking passengers and cargo at
REDUCED RATES.
For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
237, George-street.

TONNAGE wanted for JAPANESE PORTS.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA, Tuesday, 9 a.m.
MORUYA.—4th July.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY leaves CIRCULAR QUAY, 9.10, 11.10, 1.10, 3.10, 5.10.
MOSSMAN'S BAY—
8.20, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.45.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 12 noon. Saloon, £6 6s; return (available 4 months), £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

MESSRS. DEVITT and MOORE'S LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.
The well-known passenger ship
DUNBAR CASTLE
will be dispatched for LONDON, on or about 10th July.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain CARVOSSO; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The ship ANN DUTHIE, being unavoidably detained, will not leave the wharf until Thursday morning, and will proceed to sea on SATURDAY at daylight.

FOR LONDON.—
The LADY BOWEN
will have immediate dispatch.
Shippers are requested to make their engagements early.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.
Messrs. Money Wigram and Son's renowned clipper ship
NORFOLK,
1200 tons, John Cumming, commander, will leave Melbourne for LONDON positively on THURSDAY, 10th July. Her passenger accommodation is unrivalled, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

FARES.

Saloon (according to accommodation required).			
Second class	..	..	£25 to £27
Third class	..	..	18 to 20
Steerage	..	..	16

A liberal allowance made for families.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG.
THE RIFLEMAN.
This favourite London clipper, now intended to trade regularly between Sydney and Hongkong, will be dispatched on the 30th instant, via Newcastle; offering splendid accommodation for saloon and steerage passengers.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR SHANGHAI.
For Light Freight and Passengers only.
The splendid A1 clipper ship
HALLOWEEN,
920 tons register, James Watt, commander, being under charter, will receive immediate dispatch.
For passage or light freight apply to the Captain, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
For Light Freight and Passengers only.
The fine A1 clipper ship
ZENOBIA,
1145 tons register, Chas. W. H. Hutchins, commander, being under charter, will be dispatched in a few days.
Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA,
the A1 ship
CLARA,
963 tons register.
For passage or light freight apply on board, at Commissariat Wharf, to Captain GOOCH; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, FROM SYDNEY.
The A1 Clipper Ship
NEWCASTLE, 1137 tons register,
(belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall,)
C. E. Le P. Trench, commander,
being under charter, will sail about SATURDAY, 28th instant.
HAS UNRIVALLED ACCOMMODATION for passengers in SALOON and STEERAGE; and having only a few berths vacant, early application is necessary to the undersigned to prevent disappointment.
The following will be the reduced scale of passage-money by this ship:—
Saloon £35 0 0
Second Class.............. 18 0 0
For light freight and all further particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

BARQUE METEOR, for LEVUKA, FIJI.
PASSENGERS will please be on board by noon, THIS DAY.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR HAVANAH HARBOUR, NEW HEBRIDES.—The A1 American clipper Brig HALLIE JACKSON will sail about the 30th instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain FULLER, at Messrs. LANE, CHESTER, and CO.'S, Circular Quay.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.—☞ The clipper schooner MARY SMITH, 150 tons, Captain Stewart, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—☞ The fast-sailing schooner ISABELLE, W. H. Weiss, master, now loading at Market Wharf, will clear at Customs to-morrow.
Apply to Captain, on board; E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine clipper barquentine CEARA, J. Griffin, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to
C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—☞ The favourite trader COLONIST, W. Greenlees, master, will clear at Customs to-morrow, Friday.
Room for few tons light freight.
Apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, schooner OCTOROON, J. Hamilton, master, now receiving cargo at the Patent Slip Wharf. For freight or passage apply on board. Sails THIS EVENING.

FOR MORUYA.—ESTHER sails This Evening. No cargo received without freight. H. Clarke, Vic. Wf.

SHIP CICERO, from Liverpool.—All goods not entered by 10 o'clock THIS DAY, Thursday, will be bonded under imperfect entry.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

SHIP STAR OF THE SOUTH, from London.—Consignees are informed that NO CLAIMS will be admitted after delivery has been taken. All goods objected to are to be surveyed either on the Quay, or on board ship.
EDWIN SMITH, Commander.

SHIP ESSEX, from London.—Consignees are informed that NO CLAIMS will be admitted after delivery has been taken. All goods objected to are to be surveyed either on the Quay, or on board ship.
JOHN PEARSE, Commander.

SHIP CICERO, from Liverpool.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage to goods after they are landed, and any impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.
Captain MONK will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

SHIP MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, from Hongkong.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Parbury's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage to goods after they are landed, and any impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

SHIP LEANDER, from London.—Consignees are informed that NO CLAIMS will be admitted after delivery has been taken. All goods objected to are to be surveyed either on the Quay or on board ship.
M. J. KNIGHT, Commander.

SHIP DURHAM, from London.—Consignees are informed that NO CLAIMS will be admitted after delivery has been taken. All goods objected to are to be surveyed either on the Quay, or on board ship.
THOS. HASTINGS, Commander.

SHIP DURHAM, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are informed that NO cartage will be charged for goods stored by the undersigned.
JAMES C. LLOYD,
Manager.
Cosmopolitan (late M'cnamara's) Wharf.

SHIP LEICESTER, from London.—Notice to Consignees.—Imperfect ENTRIES will be passed for all goods not entered by 11 o'clock THIS DAY.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

WANTED, a VESSEL of light draught of water. High freight for a smart vessel.
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
410, George-street.

WANTED to rent a CUTTER, 8 to 10 tons; decked. Terms, D. J., Herald Office.

FOR BAFFLE CREEK.—Wanted to CHARTER a VESSEL about 80 tons register, with light draught of water.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 clipper-barque ORANGE GROVE.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO.,
Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, schooner ADIEU, carries 250 tons, 10 feet 6 draught. NIPPER and SEE.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, brig FAIRY QUEEN, carries 360 tons. NIPPER and SEE.

BRISBANE.—CHARTER open for VESSEL, 100 to 150 tons. Apply J. THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR SALE, a new CUTTER, about 45 tons burthen; without or with copper. Apply P. HANSEN'S ship building yard, Pyrmont.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the barque ROTUMAH must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon on FRIDAY, or they will not be recognised.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.,
Hunter-street.

WANTED, Ship's BOAT, 16 feet, either new or second-hand. JAMES M. BANKS, Exchange

STORAGE for any description of free goods, in a first-class stone store. Street's Wharf, Sussex-street.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RYDE.—In consequence of the refusal of the Mayor to call a public meeting at Ryde, a Public MEETING of ratepayers will be held at the Council-chambers, Ryde, on SATURDAY, 28th June, at 7 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the position of the Council as regards the Parramatta River Steam Company as to the advisability of further proceedings at law against the said Company, and other matters related thereto. All ratepayers are requested to attend.
A RATEPAYER.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 556, E. C.—Instruction MEETING, this evening, at 7.

ST. Mary's Literary Association.—A MEETING of the members of this Association will be held at the Seminary, This Evening, at 8. Business: Resumption of debate on "Permissive Liquor Bill." A. P. BRADY, Hon. Sec.

L. O. L. PIONEER, No. 30.—Usual Monthly MEETING, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Piper-street, Woollahra, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M. W. W. GIBSON, Secretary.

DAYSPRING DIVISION No. 1 S. of T.—Members are requested to attend the Quarterly MEETING, at Temperance Hall, THIS DAY, at 7.30 p.m. Election of officers, &c. Fines enforced. G. F. MASON.

NO. 8 BOYNE Branch E. O. P. A. F. Society will meet this evening. J. W. CLARK. Sec. pro tem.

MASONIC.—Sydney Tarbolton Lodge, 377 S.C.—Monthly MEETING, at 7.30 sharp. Initiations.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION, No. 8, Sons of Temperance.—Quarterly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock. Election of Officers, and other important business. Every member to attend. J. T. HINWOOD, R.S.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE DIVISION, No. 62, DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—Members are requested to attend Quarterly MEETING THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Business:—Election of Officers, and Medical Officer. Fines enforced for non-attendance by order of the W.P. MARIA L. CAVILL, R.S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.—LUNCHEONS, daily, from 1 till 3. 317, George-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. T. H. HELLYER, Solicitor, 123, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 4s 6d, Extraction 1s, Stopping 1s. Edwards, dentist, 235, George-street.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Hot-presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 93, Parramatta-street. Gentlemen's apparel scoured and properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

BEWARE OF FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney Sweep, 156, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, Pepper, and Sugar. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-st.

C. MOLLOY, jun., Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro-gilder, 92, Bathurst-street East.

DELINEATION OF CHARACTER from Writing, send with 14d stamps. C. EDWARDS, 235, Geo.-st.

DEAD CATTLE, removed on the shortest notice, free. 170, Clarence-st., between King and Market streets.

DR. FULLERTON can be consulted from 10 till 12 daily, at 231, Macquarie-street.

E. RAMSAY, House and Insurance Agent, Bank-chambers, George-street, Sydney.

E. H. WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, 289, George-street. New Woollens.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (dental Diploma, 1836).—Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class work only; Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimneysweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

HIGHEST PRICE given for old LEAD. Meat Works, Miller's Point.

J. PEARSON, 106, King-street, Fashionable Tailor. All garments hand-made.

LACE and NET WINDOW CURTAINS BLEACHED and FRAMED, quite equal to new, at W. C. ELDRIDGE'S,
Dyer and Scourer, 137, York-st., Sydney. Reduced charges.

MR. and Mrs. NIXON, Crayon and Miniature Painters. Photographs coloured. Cole, corner King-st.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NAVIGATION.—Candidates prepared for Marine Board Examination. Capt. Wycherley, 2, Charlotte-pl.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S Consulting Rooms and Phrenological Museum, 352 (over Mountcastle's), George-street. Parties and Families waited upon by request. Delineations of character, with advice for self-improvement, verbal, 5s; written character, 10s; full study, £1. Attendance, 10 till 6.

THE MANAGEMENT of properties taken on reasonable terms by W. M. FORBES, 165, Pitt-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

W. AND W. AYTON, Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers, church window makers, 371, Pitt-st.

WOOLLAHRA—DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. Beaver, Mencur-street, near Congregational Church.

HORTICULTURAL AND FARMING.

FOR SALE, a choice lot of ORANGE TREES. W. H. M'KEOWN, Markets and Lane Cove.

SPRING FLOWERS.—Our twenty shilling collection of Flowering Bulbs for present planting includes—Crocus, Snowflake, Hyacinths, Anemones, Ixias, Sparaxis, Babiana, and Narcissus. Catalogues free.
ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

DR. JACKSON and Mr. PETER CAMPBELL, Bush Missionary, both reply in the Evening News of this date to "Town Talker," who has, without just cause, been talking much too rapidly lately!

CANARIES for SALE, in full song. JACKSON, Hairdresser, 54, Parramatta-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LAWRENCE WORTHINGTON, please Call on Captain Joseph Monk, of the ship Cicero, Campbell's Wf.

MR. WARREN, of Ashfield.—Please call at 237, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 12.

MR. G. SMITH, of Pyrmont, please call upon Mr. Benson, Greville and Company's Stores.

MR. JOHN HAMILTON, Edinburgh.—Your mother very ill, anxious about you. See me, or write home. P. CAMPBELL, Missionary, ship Ann Duthie, for London.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HEFFERNAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 10th July, 1873, at 3 o'clock sharp.
Business:
To consider matters of importance to the shareholders.
By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 23rd June, 1873.

ST. HELENA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Second Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, 359, George-street, on THURSDAY, 3rd July next, at 4 p.m.
Business: To receive the report of the Directors and Balance Sheet, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Manager.

NEW UNITED QUARTZ RIDGE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 267, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 8th July proximo, at noon.
Business:—To decide as to increase of capital required for working the mine, and to appoint a director in place of Mr. B. Mortimer, deceased.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS HILES, Secretary.
June 23, 1873.

ENGEL'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 326, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 7th July, 1873, at 3 p.m.
By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS,
Managers.
Sydney, 25th June, 1873.

STAR OF THE WEST GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ordinary Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office, 309, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 10th July next, to receive the report of the Directors and balance-sheet of accounts to June 30, 1873, and to consider especially the present position of the Company's affairs with a view of adopting the most expedient steps with regard to them, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. By order of the Board.
W. HOLME DAVIS, Manager.

GREAT EASTERN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held, at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant.
Business—To decide whether further operations shall be carried on, or the Company wound up.
The Mining Manager will attend and give report on the mine.
SHARWOOD and GILBERT, Managers.
309, George-street.

SANDHURST QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Rooms, 227, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 4th July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and deciding as to disposal of the assets of the Company.
By order of the Board.
JAMES GRAHAM,
Manager.
Sydney, 24th June, 1873.

GLENELG GOLD MINING COMPANY, Sally's Flat.—A Special MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, 1873, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Board.
W. SLOUGH, Hon. Secretary.

TUENA CREEK GOLD SLUICING CO. (Limited).
NOTICE.—An extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at the office of the undersigned: To consider the affairs of the Company. Proceedings have been taken to sell the property to satisfy a debt.
WM. HOLME DAVIS.
369, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 5th of August next, at noon, to receive the directors' report and balance-sheet to the 30th of June instant; to elect five directors in the room of Messrs. John Lackey, J. B. Rundle, J. B. Watt, W. Morris, and John Williams, who retire in accordance with a statement made by the chairman at the last special general meeting of shareholders, but all of whom are eligible for re-election; to elect also two auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
64, Margaret-street,
Sydney, June 25th, 1873.
Pursuant to clause 33 of the Deed of Settlement, it is required that candidates for the office of director should give notice in writing to that effect at the head office of the Company, at least 14 days before the date of election.

THE MORNING STAR GOLD MINING COMPANY, SOLFERINO (Limited).
Shareholders (whether registered as such or otherwise) are invited to meet the Board of Directors to discuss the position of affairs, THIS AFTERNOON, Thursday, at 4 o'clock. By order of the Board.
ROBERT S. CLARKE, Manager.
Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, 26th June, 1873.

NEW INDEPENDENT GOLD MINING COMPANY, Oakey Creek (Limited).
The Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Belmore-chambers, 247, George-street, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., to receive Directors' report and balance-sheet, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
R. HALL, Manager.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Adjourned MEETING of Officers commanding Batteries, on FRIDAY, 27th, at 4.30 p.m., to consider non-commissioned officers' uniforms.
By order.
CHAS. A. W. LETT, Captain,
Adjutant V. A.

4 BATTERY.—An EXAMINATION for three BOMBARDIERSHIPS will take place at GUN DRILL next WEDNESDAY. All who desire promotion attend punctually. W. COOPER, Captain.

4-BATTERY.—Members will, without delay, deposit their belts and pouches at the Artillery Office, Elizabeth-street, for the purpose of having them japanned. Numbers to be carefully noted, and gun of pouch to be retained.
Men joining the Battery now will be able to complete their efficiency for the current year.
W. COOPER, Captain.

5 BATTERY V.A.—GYN DRILL TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

7 BATTERY.—Gun DRILL, Dawes Battery, 8 p.m. B. U. BOAKE, Captain.

5 C. V. R.—MATCH against Parramatta Company POSTPONED. A. O. MORIARTY, Captain.

N. S. W. V. R.—MEETING of the Members of the above Company THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Sydney Battalion Office, 7.30, to pass rules, and other business. S. DICKSON, Captain.

S. S. V. R.—RECRUIT LIST open till 1st July. Early application necessary. J. B. HILLIER.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS WANTED. J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RANDWICK ASYLUM.
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Cheque for £7, from D. KENNEDY, Esq., part of proceeds of an Entertainment generously given by Mr. Kennedy and his family for the benefit of Sydney Charities.
ROBERT HILLS,
25th June, 1873. Hon. Treasurer.

LARNACH AND JOHNSON,
AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Offices—
235, GEORGE-STREET.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.
All parties having Goods in our Mart are requested to remove them without delay, otherwise we shall sell them without reserve, previous to removing to our New Premises the "Bank Auction Rooms."
LOUIS COHEN and CO.,
11, Wynyard-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at Walcha, New England District, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
T. A. DIBBS,
Manager.
Sydney, 11th June, 1873.

NOTICE.—FLAN DONLAN is no longer authorised to collect ORDERS or receive MONEY on my account. J. NOTTING, Coal Merchant, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo. 23rd June, 1873.

GEORGE BUCHANAN (established 1853), Dealer in Old Rails; Negotiator of Contracts for New Rails, Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock and Plant, Iron Roofing, Bridges, Cranes, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, &c. Machinery of every description. 19, Birchin-lane, London, England. Bankers: Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between WILLIAM FURLONG BERKELMAN, WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, and HUGH MILMAN, carrying on business together as Graziers at Listowel Downs Station, on the Bullo River, in the districts of Warrego and Mitchell, and colony of Queensland; and as Meat Preservers at Laurel Bank, Rockhampton, in the said colony, under the style or firm of BERKELMAN and CO., was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on and from the 1st day of June, now instant. All accounts due by the late firm must be rendered to Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, at Laurel Bank, Rockhampton aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of July now next ensuing, after which date they will not be recognised. All debts due to the late firm must be paid forthwith to Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery.
Dated at Sydney, this 24th day of June, A.D. 1873.
W. F. BERKELMAN.
WM. F. LAMBERT.
HUGH MILMAN.
By his Attorney, Wm. F. Lambert.
Witness—R. Chas. Want, Solicitor, Sydney.

Referring to the above notice, the BUSINESS of Graziers at Listowel Downs Station aforesaid, and Meat Preserving at Laurel Bank aforesaid, will be continued by the undersigned, WILLIAM FURLONG BERKELMAN and WILLIAM FREDERICK LAMBERT, under the style or firm of BERKELMAN and LAMBERT.
Dated at Sydney, this 24th day of June, A.D. 1873.
W. F. BERKELMAN.
WM. F. LAMBERT.
Witness—R. Chas. Want.

COW FLAT COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Copper Miners are notified that the Mining Manager will set Tribute Work on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
GILCHRIST and WESTON,
Managers.
Sydney, 25th June, 1873.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HADDON BLACKISTON, Inverell.
Creditors in the above estate are requested to furnish full particulars of their claims to the undersigned, on or before 30th June, to enable the trustees to declare a dividend.
SYMONDS and GRAY, Accountants,
Greville's Rooms.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

TO HOLDERS OF TIN SELECTIONS!
A. J. POTIER,
General Mining Agent,
STANTHORPE,
is prepared to supervise the working of tin selections, or to arrange tributes, &c.
References in Sydney:—
E. Griffith, Esq., A. J. S. Bank;
Messrs. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers;
Messrs. Little and Pile, Margaret-street.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, at the rate of £1 per annum.
LIBRARY open daily, consisting of 16,000 volumes. The latest and most popular works are received monthly per mail, and yearly subscribers are entitled to a book and magazine twice a week.
READING-ROOM large and commodious, containing the principal European and colonial newspapers, &c., together with a valuable Reference Library.
CLASSES in operation—Latin, French, Italian, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Grammar and Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, School of Design, and Singing.
The next quarter will commence on TUESDAY, 1st July.
For further information apply to
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

MESSRS. DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, REMOVED to No. 63, Elizabeth-street.

I, EMMA, Widow of the late GEORGE EARNEST DULLIMORE, Engineer at Cowper Wharf Saw-mills, most gratefully return my sincere thanks to the kind ladies and gentlemen and public generally who have interested themselves so much on behalf of myself and six helpless children, in collecting the sum of £85 9s 10d, as follows:—

Mrs. Burns, Cowper Wharf	£22	10	6
Mrs. Rowland, Bourke-street	6	9	0
Miss Rourke, from employés of Farmer and Co.	6	18	0
Mr. R. Milson, Bourke-street	5	9	0
Mr. W. Mossman (R. Smith and Co., Sawmills)	3	2	0
Mr. Deity (per employés of Railway Engineering department)	14	7	6
Mr. Jones (per engineering shops in the city)	13	19	10
Mrs. Charlton, Bourke-street	2	5	0
Mr. Westley	3	10	0
Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, and Mrs. Swyny	6	19	0
	£85	9	10

I ALSO return my thanks to Mr. Burns for the sum of nine pounds nine shillings, money lent to me during the illness of my late husband, and the rent of a house for ten weeks generously forgiven me, and for which I hold his receipt in full.
EMMA DULLIMORE.

CAUTION.—ATTENTION is directed to the fact that every genuine bottle of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS bears a label on the top of the wrapper, with the name of the undersigned printed in red.
Without our name none are genuine.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ART UNION.—The undermentioned PRIZES belong to holders of tickets as per numbers following them. It is requested that the winners will call at the Hospital for the prizes, which will be delivered on production of the tickets, with winner's endorsement, viz.:—Musical box, ticket No. 11772; silver watch, 15993; concertina, 2739; gold chain, 17803; lady's writing desk, 7190; large pin-cushion, 5506; pin-cushion, 2772; shell box, 11699; desk, 9338; lamp stand, 56; small pin-cushion, 358; pin-cushion, 11000; needle book, 9674; emery stand, 5152; bead mat, 11224; gold ring, 4910.
G. PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec. St. Vincent's Hospital.
Sydney 17th June, 1873.

APPLICANTS as Bookkeeper and Storekeeper are informed that the Appointment has been made.
R. Towns and Co.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name after this date, June 25th, 1873. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Dowling-street, next Paddington Brewery, South H. Road.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
Persons desirous of having their SHARES offered at our Sale to-morrow (Friday) will please forward particulars in writing not later than 4 p.m. THIS DAY.
F. FAHEY and CO.,
Exchange Auction Rooms,
11, Bridge-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture bearing date twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, made between MATHEW BLOMFIELD, of Tambaroora, in the colony of New South Wales, Mining Manager, and EDWARD MERIGOLD MUNFORD, of Tambaroora, aforesaid, Contractor, trading under the name, style, or firm of BLOMFIELD and MUNFORD, of the one part, and the said Mathew Blomfield of the second part, and the said Edward Merigold Munford of the third part, and JOHN GUSTAVE RENATEAU, of Tambaroora, aforesaid, Licensed Victualler, and JAMES TINGLE, of Tambaroora, aforesaid, Storekeeper, and SAMUEL BADMAN, of Tambaroora, aforesaid, Storekeeper, hereinafter designated the said trustees of the fourth part, and the several persons whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereunto annexed of the fifth part: All the personal effects whatsoever and wheresoever of them the said Mathew Blomfield and Edward Merigold Munford have been released, assigned, and assured (with the exception only of wearing apparel to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds) unto the said trustees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Mathew Blomfield and Edward Merigold Munford. And notice is hereby further given, that the said deed executed by the said Mathew Blomfield and Edward Merigold Munford, and by the said trustees, and attested as by law is required, will be for fourteen days from the date hereof at the office of HENRY ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, of Tambaroora, Solicitor of the said Trustees, for inspection and execution.
Dated this twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1873.
M. BLOMFIELD
E. M. MUNFORD
J. G. RENATEAU
JAMES TINGLE
SAML. BADMAN.
Signed by the said Mathew Blomfield and Edward Merigold Munford, and by the said John Gustave Renateau, the said James Tingle, and by the said Samuel Badman, in the presence of Walter J. Carroll, Justice of the Peace.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.
In the Insolvent Estate of JAMES LODER, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman.
To the Official Assignee and Creditors of the above Estate.
TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed insolvent intends to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, that the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates refusing a certificate to the said insolvent may be altered and varied, and that a Certificate, under a rider to the Act 10 Victoria, No. 14, be granted to the said insolvent, at such time as to the said Court may seem meet.
Dated this sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1873.
WILLIAM HELLYER, Attorney to the Insolvent, No. 123, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency.
In the Insolvent Estate of GEORGE SPARROW, of Fell Timber, Bungendore.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the above-named insolvent to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, that the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, made and given on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, refusing to allow the said insolvent his Certificate, may be altered and varied by the said Court, and that such certificate may be granted by the said Court after such suspension thereof as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and just, pursuant to the provisions of the rider to the Act of Council, 10 Victoria, No. 14.
Dated this 11th day of June, A.D. 1873.
E. A. SCARVELL, Solicitor for Insolvent, Braidwood, by Alfred John Cape, his Agent, No. 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
Paid-up Capital £1,250,000. Reserve Funds £400,000.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.
NOTICE is hereby given that henceforth such Proprietors only as shall appear registered on the Sydney Register at the 30th June and 31st December in each year, will be entitled to the Half-yearly DIVIDENDS declared in London to those dates respectively on the shares of such Register.
JNO. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Inspector and General Manager's Office,
Union Bank of Australia,
Melbourne, 24th June, 1873.

PUBLICATIONS.

SYDNEY PUNCH.
This week's number contains:—The NEW DIVORCE COURT—The Dart of the BASILISK—Silvertongue Letters—ST. RABIES—Simple Stieven—DAY STAR GAZERS, &c., &c. FULL OF PICTURES.
Published THIS MORNING.
Office—128, King-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the electors of the Bellevue Ward of this Borough will be held at the Council Chambers, Ocean-street, at noon on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1873, for the purpose of nominating and electing an Alderman for that ward, in lieu of Joseph Trickett, Esq.
Notice of nomination to be delivered to the undersigned seven days at least before the 15th July, 1873.
WILLIAM TEALE,
Mayor of Woollahra and Returning-officer,
Council Chambers, Woollahra,
26th June, 1873.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Principal Office—247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS.
POLICIES INDEFEASIBLE.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES,
UNCONDITIONAL AND UNCHALLENGEABLE.
Directors:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | John Frazer, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. | H. G. Alleyne, Esq., M.D.
Principal Medical Officer:
ANDREW MOFFITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
Solicitors:
Messrs. M'CARTHY, and ROBERTSON.
☞ POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate, Tables comprehensive, and THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
J. C. REMINGTON, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
WILLIAM DAY.
Managing Director.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
The undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Society, will issue receipts for the renewal of PREMIUMS on POLICIES now current; and are prepared to accept new business, and issue Policies at the LOWEST RATES for insurances in Sydney, the suburbs, and throughout the colony.
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO.
96, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

RIALTO TIN MINING COMPANY, Limited.—SCRIP can be obtained from the undersigned, at the Office of the Company, 171, Pitt-street, on execution of Articles of Association.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.
June 24, 1873.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A MEETING of the members of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held yesterday evening, at the Exchange, Bridge-street, at eight o'clock; the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., the Vice-President, being in the chair. There was a numerous attendance; upwards of forty members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, and having been confirmed by the meeting, were signed by the chairman.

Mr. H. H. Kater, Mr. W. A. B. Greaves, and Mr. H. R. Allerding were duly elected members of the society. Thirteen other gentlemen were proposed and seconded as members of the society, for election at the next meeting.

"The Continuation of the Census of Victoria," and a German serial were laid upon the table.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke (the vice-president) then addressed the society as follows:—

The last, an introductory meeting, held on the 30th May, in which we were interested and instructed by the exhibition of numerous most ingenious and valuable instruments in the service of spectroscopic and electric science, and ably described by Professor Smith, reduced the amount of necessary official work which would otherwise have occupied us this evening. Before, however, I proceed to address you on the various topics which I propose to bring to your notice, I must pause, in order to congratulate you on the improved condition of our finances, and on the absence of such losses by deaths of associates and friends of our Society, as it was my painful duty to introduce into the Anniversary Address of 1872.

We have, however, to regret the departure of one who was only this morning laid in his grave—the President of the Legislative Council, Sir Terence Aubrey Murray,—whose tastes were literary and scientific, and whose name will now disappear from the list of our members. As a friend, who took an interest in my own pursuits, with whom I have been officially associated in advancing the industrial progress of the colony, and to whom I owe many personal attentions, I would desire to record this brief tribute "in memoriam."

I must also mention, with the thanks of the Council to the respective authors, the other independent valuable contributions to our transactions mentioned in the following list of papers read during the last session. But, whilst so doing, I must not forget to tender also our united acknowledgments to the Government for the acceptable aid they have rendered us in undertaking the printing of the volume for 1872, which has relieved our treasurer of some anxiety, and given us fresh encouragement to persevere in our otherwise unassisted work.

LIST OF PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES DURING THE YEAR 1872.

1. The Anniversary Address, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S.
2. "A Suggestion for an improvement in the projection of Maps," by the Rev. Thomas Horton.
3. "On Australian Gems," by George Milner Stephen, Esq., F.G.S.
4. "Astronomical Notices," by H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S.
5. "On the coloured cluster stars about Kappa Crucis," by H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S.
6. "On an improved method of separating Gold from Argentic Chloride as obtained in gold refining by Chloride Gas," by Dr. Leibius, of the Royal Branch Mint.
7. "Remarks on the fallacy of a certain method of assaying Antimony Ores, given by some Manuals of Assaying," by Dr. Leibius.
8. "Remarks on Tin Ore and what may appear like it," by Dr. Leibius.
9. "Statistical Review of the Progress of New South Wales in the last ten years, 1862-1871," by Christopher Rolleston, Esq., Auditor-General.
10. "On the Deniliquin Meteorite," by Archibald Liversidge, Esq., Reader in Geology, University of Sydney.

Among the many interesting events that have recently invited the attention of geographers at home is one which ought to awaken sympathy among ourselves. Certain opinions expressed during a discussion some time ago in a colonial journal, have, in my humble judgment, done injustice to the claims to our respect of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook. Long ago, also, it was insinuated that Captain Cook was not the discoverer of New South Wales, but that he borrowed the names and places on his chart from a chart of some old navigator. It is frequently the case that merit is denied to those who work for the public, and unworthy judgments are passed by ill-natured critics. On reading Mr. Major's work, published by the Hakluyt Society, I find the author has very properly quoted, in refutation of the unjust surmise, the able and satisfactory defence of Captain Cook's reputation from the jealousies of an adversary by M. Metz, a Frenchman, published in the year 1805. M. Metz states that Dalrymple never forgave Cook on account of his having been preferred to himself in the command of the Endeavour, and therefore he endeavoured himself to do Cook an injury by trying to show that localities named by him were to some extent very much like places named by others in distant parts of the world. The French author shows conclusively that it is perfectly foolish to think that Cook would choose names that would betray plagiarism of the kind. The particular object of my reference to this matter is to lead to an earlier event in the history of Australia, and to point out, from recent researches, to whom the first discovery of it is to be assigned.

The Rev. Julian E. T. Woods, in his carefully compiled history of the discovery and exploration of this great country, has given an excellent account of "Early Voyages" to it, and stated in a foot note that he was indebted for many facts and quotations to a work written by Mr. R. H. Major, and published by the Hakluyt Society, in 1859. That work bears the title "Early Voyages to Terra Australis, now called Australia." It consists of an introduction, copies of charts, and various documents. The author, who is a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, as well as a member of the Hakluyt Society, and also one of the Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society, has for many years occasionally turned his attention to solving the problem—"Who discovered Australia?"

About twelve years since he had come to the conclusion that the discovery was not made, as generally supposed, by a Dutchman, but by a Portuguese. He has more recently published another paper in the "Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries," which points to the discoverer in a very different direction. At the time mentioned he held as authentic that this great land was first made known to Europeans by Manoel Godinho de Eredia in the year 1601. The supposed fact was founded on a comparison of a MS. map and certain printed documents; and more recently in the Burgundian Library at Brussels there has been found the original report of Eredia illustrated by charts and other drawings.

In 1869, Mr. Major had pointed out the existence in the British Museum of several French maps, in which the date of the discovery was placed at an earlier period than 1601, the date of the oldest map being 1542.

The names of places on the coast of Australia, called on the charts "*Jave la Grande*," were considered to be written in "*Gallicised Portuguese*," and hence the discovery was given to Portugal.

Another map of the date of 1531 still more recently has been found, in which Australia is denominated "*Regio Patalis*" by the author, Oronce Finé, the astronomer of Briançon. Coincident with this is the fact that, on the Portuguese maps of the period, where Australia ought to have been, if discovered by that nation at the time, there is a perfect blank. Mr. Major was, therefore, induced to reconsider the idea of "*Gallicised Portuguese*," and soon came to the conclusion that instead, the names on the old charts of *Jave la Grande* were written in the common idiom of the Langue Romane or Provençal—a language then spoken commonly in the South of France. Moreover, it was found that on one of the maps now in the War Office in Paris, bearing date 1555, the name of the author was the renowned Provençal navigator Guillaume le Testu, a native of Grasse. The conclusion from these inquiries is, that the discovery of Australia is due to France, and not to Portugal.

Sir R. C. Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, from whose anniversary address of 27th May, 1872, I have taken, for brevity's sake, the above account, states that Mr. Major's subsequent researches communicated to him remove all doubt as to the claim of France to this discovery, and adds,—"We must own that the French are without a rival in the field."

One of the curious points indicated is, that "Cap de Grace," on the French maps of "Jave la Grand," was named in honour of Le Testu, who describes himself on the chart as a native "*de la ville Françoyse de Grace*." It is satisfactory to be able to announce the settlement of the disputed claim to the discovery of this continent in favour of the great nation who have become our neighbours, without in the very least infringing on the satisfaction we ought to feel as Englishmen that there is no well-grounded claim to the discovery of the coast on which we reside, but that of the illustrious navigator whose services the members of the Society which we ourselves represent have placed on record, on the tablet erected by them to commemorate the event, at the entrance of Botany Bay. (See Trans. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., 1869, p. 3.)

From these greater events we may now turn to some more recent local discoveries, made in the progress of settlement and development. These are respectively on the west and east sides of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in Arnheim's Land, and the York Peninsula. The former is now familiarly known as the Port Darwin country, a settlement here having been made by South Australia, which now holds it, though widely separated from it. Some of its features are known to us from the notices in the public papers and reports respecting its supposed auriferous character. Long ago I expressed an opinion in print that gold might occur there, judging from the character of the rocks which I had examined. The whole of the country forming that part of Arnheim's Land appears to be a trough resting on granite as a base, which is flanked by slates supporting sandstones, and tertiary deposits still younger. The general strike of these formations appears to be N.E. or N.N.E. Melville Island is an outlier of the granitic formation with littoral deposits of white clay and red sandstone such as occur from Port Essington round Van Diemen's Gulf to Cape Hotham on its southern border; granite again occurs S.E. of Port Darwin and on the Alligator River. A similar strike of the rocks appears to mark the line of country from the Victoria River of Gregory to Caledon, Arnheim, and Melville Bays, at the northern and north-western corner of the Gulf of Carpentaria, where granite again occurs; the slates following the same trend. There is, no doubt, a large area of country in many respects resembling the auriferous regions elsewhere. From Leichhardt's description of the massive plateau along the Alligator, it would appear to have much in common with the great sandstone tracts in New South Wales. But in absence of any fossil evidence (for the data of that kind collected by Leichhardt he was compelled to abandon), the exact age can hardly be assigned at present. But having received from a more recent explorer of the country to the S.E. a trilobite of a Devonian species, and from Leichhardt's statements to myself personally, believing some shells which he found to be upper Palæozoic, it is probable that much of the region may be of similar character to that of Queensland. Captain (Admiral) P. P. King gives in his book a view of the red sandstone of Port Darwin, which looks there to be a thick bedded rock. The fossils Leichhardt found on the Roper River were in a baked rock, which occurs in various places in connection with basalt. The transmutations occurring in other districts where copper, iron, and gold exist, are frequent; and these changes were on both sides of the great sandstone plateau. Taking the Victoria River as the Southern boundary of the region, we know that Admiral Stokes found fossils which were lost on their way to England; and Fossil Head obtained its name from them. Jukes says the rock in which they must have occurred resembled the Palæozoic sandstone of New South Wales. Stokes says they were "casts of shells not of a recent appearance." Although in the absence of other evidence Mr. Daintree may claim the sandstone for his "Desert" rocks of that name, I believe that they are far older. Some of the granite is very large grained, with lithia mica. The granite passes occasionally into pegmatite and syenite. Much of the sandstone is fine grained. After all, however, the chief advantage of a settlement so far to the north-west, although in a climate unsuitable to the labour of Englishmen, holds out prospects of intercourse with India, and, therefore, by transmarine communication with England, and on that account, if for no other, now the overland line is completed, we ought to wish well to the opening up of the whole of that distant territory; especially as we saw in the late Exhibition proofs of the value of exploration in the pearls which formed part of the exhibition from Western Australia, and which occur also in the great oyster beds to the northward of that colony. It would be a grand consummation of colonial enterprise if a railway to the new settlement could enable the south-east of Australia to be so connected with the north-west of it. We should then be free from the jealousies that now trouble the settlement of the postal communication with Europe.

It may add to the interest excited by ideas of gold in the N.W. of Australia, to mention that in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 1st May, 1861, Mr. Major has quoted from a Portuguese author an account of a visit to "the Island of Gold, which lies in the sea on the opposite coast, or coast outside Timor, which is properly called the Southern coast." The pamphlet itself was printed at the Royal Press, in 1807, and bears in its title that it is an account of the Golden Chersonese, or Auriferous Peninsula and Islands, &c. The discoverers were fishermen, who were driven out of their course by a tempest, and found so much gold that their boat could hold no more. If the story be true or not, the land indicated is no other than the north coast of Arnheim's Land, and in the territory now occupied by the Port Darwin Settlement.

I can speak much more confidently respecting discoveries in the York Peninsula.

In my Anniversary Address of 1872 I mentioned two expeditions—one undertaken in 1871, the other to be commenced last year.

The first was under the direction of Mr. Hackett, of Lolworth Station, accompanied by Mr. Hann.

In Leichhardt's journal of his expedition to Port Essington, mention is made of a "fine conspicuous range," named Kirchner's Range; and as the geological features were considered by Mr. Daintree and others to be of considerable importance, and as it afterwards proved, that it was on the same general strike as that of the schist rocks on the Gilbert River, the search for this range became of interest to those who wished to ascertain whether the metalliferous formations, so important to the southward, extended to the westward of the line traversed by my unfortunate friend, Mr. Kennedy. My own impression, as stated many years ago, was that which was afterwards shared by others—viz., that gold would be found in that direction. In my paper, read before this Society, September, 1867 (Trans., vol. 1, p. 52), on the "Auriferous Districts of Northern Queensland," I then stated, that I always expected another gold-field about the 144th meridian on the heads of the Mitchell waters and the Kennedy River, and that it was not unlikely that at the back of the east coast there are patches of auriferous country as far as 13° S."

In this opinion it will be shown I was correct, for although Mr. Hackett's explorations referred to in my last Anniversary Address did not prove it—it was proved by the second expedition under Mr. W. Hann and Mr. Norman Taylor in 1872, up to the north of 16°, the course of the Kennedy River being still left unexplored.

Mr. Hackett's party (as many others have done) did not clearly recognise the actual position of Kirchner's Range according to Leichhardt's definition of its features, but passed it unobserved, and so they followed down the Lynd River, as on comparison of Leichhardt and Mr. Hackett's memoranda, I found to be the case, nearly to the junction of the Mitchell. During this journey they suffered considerable privation, and had to feed their dogs and themselves on fish which abounded in the river, and were often of great size,—but they found no gold, or, at most, only minute indications of it. From a description of one of the fish, I presume it to have been allied to that shot in the Burdekin by Leichhardt; or as the account is not very clear, it may have been a Ceratodus. At any rate, there is evidence of abundance of life of that kind in the otherwise almost azoic region through which the river flows.

On their return a second exploration was made to the N.E., during which the party crossed to the summit of the coast range. A third journey carried them to a district more northerly, in which they became entangled in a mesh of water-channels, which probably belonged to the heads of the Mitchell.

Subsequently, on the 26th June, 1872, the second expedition, under the leadership of Mr. William Hann, accompanied by Mr. Norman Taylor (geologist), Dr. Tate (botanist), Mr. Warner (surveyor), and Messrs. Stewart and Nation, and Jerry (an aboriginal), commenced a more systematic and organised survey. Leichhardt did not, however (as surmised by Mr. Hann), say anything as to the probability of gold occurring near Kirchner's Range; but the latter gentleman, reasoning from discoveries of a later date, did right in looking for it there, though he only met with a result similar to that of Mr. Hackett's expedition. Both explorers, nevertheless, confirm Leichhardt's statement as to the general features of the country; and Mr. Hann calls Kirchner Range itself "a bold and conspicuous feature, abutting on the river."

The range this time was ascended; and from it, to the north and north-east, as well as from Gregory's Bluff (a precipitous notable feature, not mentioned by Leichhardt), was obtained a view of a large, wild and broken, undulating country, in which gold was, after search, not found. Mr. Hann—not accepting Mr. Taylor's opinion, that that part is not auriferous—still thinks strongly that it is "well worthy of the attention of gold-diggers."

It would seem to me to be of a geological formation too much transmuted, as it mainly consists of mica-schist, often very garnetiferous; for so soon as they got into a region in which slate, with quartz ridges, occurred (though quartz drift was common enough before), they struck gold. This was on the Palmer River, one of the new discoveries north of the Mitchell; but in all the country to the south, between it and the Lynd district, watered by the Tate and Walsh Rivers (both new to geographers), no gold was found. The principal formations there besides granite, porphyry, and garnetiferous and mica-schist, with some greenstone and basalt, consisted of sandstone, with occasional patches of limestone, some undoubtedly Devonian, in the vicinity of which occurred mesozoic deposits, which, from the fossils I have examined, are partly Cretaceous, and partly Jurassic.

In the vicinity of the older limestone, not far from the junction of the Walsh with the Mitchell, Mr. Taylor recognised what he considered to be a carboniferous formation, and a range of that character was marked upon the chart. The junction of the Lynd with the Mitchell was fixed in 16·23 S.; that of the Walsh was found to be in 16·24·59. Conglomerates are common in the area between the rivers, and signs of "coal" were noticed.

In Mr. Taylor's report the existence of "Glossopteris" is also mentioned. This cannot now be verified, as in the long travel the specimens collected were destroyed, and all I could find in the collection submitted to me for examination of this character were a minute portion of coal and a piece or two of shale, which, in defect of evidence, may have belonged to one of the mesozoic formations, as these, according to Mr. Taylor, were found occasionally to be bedded in situ. It would be very interesting to have determined that our own carboniferous formations, however reduced in area, exist so far to the north.

Of other minerals, magnetic iron, agates, and a profusion of garnet of a pale rosy tint, forming vast accumulations in some of the water channels, attracted attention; the former, no doubt, derived from disintegrated amygdaloidal basalt, the latter from decomposed mica-schist. Quartz drift and sand are also marked features.

On the Palmer River, which comes in from the east, where the coast range seems to make a great bend in that direction, but yet a westerly water, in 15·49·14, gold was first found. Below this, the country was on mica-schist, and barren; but above, where the bed-rock was granite or slate, gold was traceable for several miles, generally in or close to the river on both sides.

The slate country extends to the coast between Weary Bay and the Endeavour River, with quartz ridges, basalt, and sandstone. There can be no doubt that the great masses of the latter and the associated conglomerates may be connected with a carboniferous deposit, unless they belong to Daintree's "desert sandstone," which, according to the specimens I have examined, his description, and photographs, (of which a very interesting series was shown at the late Exhibition,) imitates the features of some of our Hawkesbury rocks in the plateau and ravines of the Blue Mountains.

"Carboniferous" ranges and "fossil shells" were found by Mr. Taylor on the Normanby, a new river coming from the south-east, and joining the Kennedy not far from latitude 14·36 S.

Connecting this locality with others of similar character, we may assume a strike of about N.E. or N.N.E for these sandstone ranges. They seem to have a resemblance to the Arnheim's Land ranges.

Gold was prospected for on the return journey from Princess Charlotte's Bay in several places, but without result. Considering the physical difficulties presented by the country along the east side of the main coast range, and the necessarily imperfect way in which, under the circumstances, any search would be made, together with the impossibility of examining any reefs that may have existed (and such exist on the Tate River), this reported want of success is not to be taken as a final determination: and the fact that gold (and of a very good quality) was found on the Palmer River, proves that there are sources yet undeveloped. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the Queensland Government will pursue the investigation by means less harassing than those to which Mr. W. Hann's zealous and energetic labours and those of his staff were exposed.

They discovered much good as well as some bad pasturable country, and in the difficulties of the Eastern Coast Range they merely experienced that which Kennedy suffered from in his ascent from Rockingham Bay.

In the course of the journey crocodiles were found to be numerous, and on the Normanby River a number of heads of these animals were found attached to a sapling, and as the blacks were numerous there, we may suppose it to be a trophy. The existence of the "climbing kangaroo" is attested in the diary; and of a snake 16 feet in length. There is therefore, probably, a new field for the naturalist in this northern region.

As to the aborigines, they seemed congregated in some localities, but appeared sparsely distributed; and though some were friendly, others seemed as treacherous as those who offered poor Kennedy as a martyr to colonial exploration.

I have had an opportunity of inspecting hastily a considerable portion of the fossils collected by Mr. W. Hann and Mr. Norman Taylor, which were kindly submitted to me by the Queensland Minister for Works, on their way to the Agent-General in London. The principal portion consisted of mesozoic genera, and species of lower Cretaceous and Jurassic ages, among which were a crioceras, several ammonites, belemnites, and other shells; and many of these I can identify with the fossils in my own collection, from the more southern and western great secondary formation of Queensland. That area is indicated by the brown colour on the map I exhibited in this room in 1872, and which I again produce.

Although there is nothing actually new to Queensland geology in some of these mesozoic species, yet inasmuch as their existence proves the former extension of the secondary formations far to the north of previous discoveries, they are entitled to great consideration; and, if I cannot exhibit them to-night (because I have already forwarded them to England), I can at least supplement the evidence by showing you some of the species from other parts of Queensland, which having been just received back from England, whither I sent them for examination, description and comparison with European species, are to be considered as the typical Australian representatives of various members of the Jurassic and lower Cretaceous animals.

Of the kind assistance I have received in connection with these from geological friends at home, I have before spoken in various publications; but I have not been able till now to exhibit them as the authenticated species which are named on the labels I have attached to them. It may be interesting to some here present to see how far upwards in the zoological scale we have been able to carry out Australian evidence. Of this, however, I have yet something more to say. I must now add, that with the fossils mentioned from the Mitchell and Walsh rivers, there were in the collection sent to me by the Hon. W. H. Walsh, several very minute fossils, among them a beautiful foraminiferous shell and several others to which no clue was given as to actual locality. I do not, at present, know whether any of these were supposed to be of the Carboniferous age. They exhibit, however, a proof of another formation besides those mentioned already.

Moreover, there was included with the above a very fine centrum of the vertebral bone of some gigantic Saurian reptile, which did not appear to me to be that of an Ichthyosaurus. The only illustration of it I can now offer is a photograph kindly made for me at the Museum. These and some bones (not in good condition) of Diprotodon, and, probably, of a species allied to wombat, and some small marsupials,—with a few specimens of agate, limestone, basalt, &c., are gone home to be immortalized in the records of Science, and exhibited to British geologists in the Annexe to the Exhibition building in London. Whatever may be their actual value to theoretical Palæontology, these things furnish an additional testimony to the fact of the wide distribution of the relics of the peculiar mammalian creatures that are now known to have existed from the south to the north of Eastern Australia, and which must have lived very close up to, if not into, the recent epoch to which we ourselves belong.

The collection which I sent to Mr. Moore, of Bath, F.G.S., who kindly reported on it in his paper on "Australian Mesozoic Geology," read before the Geological Society in 1870, embraced no less than 89 species, of which eight at least are also European. It is from this collection that the specimens on the table have been selected. Many others in my possession in addition to the collection spoken of, have not yet been examined. But those and the collection from the Mitchell and Walsh Rivers will swell the amount of species considerably. As Mr. Moore included in his paper his own collections, fifty-six species, of liassic and oolitic fossils from Western Australia, of which twenty-four are also indigenous to British or other European districts; and, as I have also already numerous uncompared fossils from that distant colony received from the Colonial Secretary the Hon. F. P. Barlee, and the Rev. C. J. Nicolay, the list of these secondary fossils, ranging from the Lower Cretaceous downwards to the Lias, will doubtless ere long be greatly extended, both by purely Australian species, and by those which have a more cosmopolitan range; the latter, in some degree, linking this continent, as the fossils of the Palæozoic formations also do, to the world north of the Equator.

A more recent service has also been performed by the "Notes on the Geology of Queensland," read before the Geological Society in April, 1872, by my friend Mr. Daintree, illustrated by the description of fossils by Mr. Etheridge, F.R.S., and Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S. This was published in the Quarterly Journal in August, 1872. Among the fossils are those I mentioned in my last address (p. 37) as having been sent home by me to Mr. Daintree in consequence of his loss by shipwreck. Mr. Etheridge describes thirty-eight new forms, of which ten are common to England and Queensland. Of these fifteen are Devonian marine species from Gympie, five from the Barwon River, six from the Don River, one from Wealwandangie, and two from Cracow Creek (all Carboniferous). Of mesozoic fossils the list contains six from the Lower Oolite, at Gordon Downs, and, belonging to the cretaceous system, fifteen species from Maryborough, five from Marathon, two from Hughenden, and one from M'Kinlay's Range.

As Mr. Daintree acknowledges the above contributions made by myself from Gordon Downs, Cracow Creek, Wealwandangie, and the Don River, it is my duty to transfer the acknowledgment to the gentlemen who, at my request, procured them for me from the respective localities, in order that I might have them described. And here I would earnestly entreat the assistance of all who are interested in the full development of the physical structure and former condition of this continent to follow the example of those friends in the other colonies who have already assisted me, and to forward me such fossils, whether shells or corals, or whatever they may meet with of fossil organisms, in order that we may, as soon as possible, be able to complete the Palæontological history of *this* colony, which, in some respects, is yet defective, and in which men of science at home are equally interested with ourselves. Many persons living in the very heart of rich Palæontological treasures are not, perhaps, aware of their scientific value, and if I may be pardoned for the expression, do not recognise the duty they owe to the world in the endeavour to make them known.

Mr. Etheridge, in reference to one of the fossils, has this remark: "I figure it, like many other forms, to draw the attention of Australian geologists to the Lamellibranchiata, of the Palæozoic rocks of Queensland and elsewhere through the continent, in the hope that search may be made for more perfect specimens."

I cannot forbear quoting from another passage in his most valuable appendix to Mr. Daintree's paper, respecting an additional series of fossils from Queensland forwarded by Mr. W. Hann:—"Nearly the whole," he says, "are cretaceous. The localities from which they are derived are Bowen Downs, head of the Thomson River, Tower Hill and Barcoo River beds, near Tambo." "These interesting fossils will receive further elucidation; it was, however, deemed of sufficient interest to thus notice their occurrence, which bears out geographically the distribution of the cretaceous series previously noticed, and confirms the view taken of the great westerly extension of the cretaceous rocks through the plains of Queensland, thus, perhaps, accounting for the universally and widely spread level land in the western plains."

In his appendix the learned Palæontologist has given his view of the "Succession of the stratified rocks of Queensland," which I also introduce as likely to afford instruction to those who may look for it, but also may be unable to obtain it otherwise except from a repetition in this way. And this, let it be observed, has been the sole object I have had in view in referring so often to the work done out of the colonies, in assisting those in them to understand what progress is being made in the knowledge of Australia.

At present we have no discoveries in New South Wales of cretaceous or of such other upper mesozoic deposits as are referred to in the above remarks. But of the Palæozoic rocks, in this colony and Tasmania, we have abundant examples, and small amounts of their fossils have been described by Dana, Sowerby, Lonsdale, Salter, Morris, M'Coy, and de Koninck of Belgium; and I am now about to dispatch about 1000 individuals selected from the Palæozoic strata of this colony to the latter authority, who has undertaken (at my request) to examine, compare, and describe what I trust will give us a complete account of the great marine formation in the lower portion of our coal-beds.

This allusion very naturally suggests a few words on the great question of our coal supply.

In England there has been of late immense excitement as to the probability of coal diminishing rapidly and generally, owing to the enormous expenditure of fuel in various ways, and the increase of machinery and manufactures, and also of population; and various calculations have been made as to how long, even at the present rate of consumption, the mines will last, and also as to the possibility of obtaining additional supply from fresh localities below geological formations that have never been pierced for that purpose. I confess, after all I have read on the subject, that I am not convinced of the necessity for any alarm, so far as natural resources are involved. Economy is, undoubtedly, the best protection against useless risk; and if some system could be adopted by which the fearful waste of fuel in domestic expenditure could be regulated, it would be well. According to the latest calculations—founded on the completest data—it is computed that, allowing for the present annual rate of increase in consumption, there is sufficient coal in Great Britain, within a limit of depth suitable for working, to last 276 years—allowing that at the end of the first century the consumption might be 415 millions of tons per annum; and, allowing the consumption in that time to reach 274 millions of tons, with a diminishing rate of increase, the coal would last 360 years. As one of the means of great expenditure of coal is in the working of iron, attempts have been successfully made in some districts to reduce the consumption of coal. An instance is given by Mr. Hull, where 1 ton 33 cwt. 1 qr. in the North Lancashire line has been found sufficient for a ton of pig iron, whereas seventy-seven years since the consumption of coal on the Clyde was 9½ tons. Again it is said, a saving of 25 per cent. has been introduced in ocean steamers, but according to Mr. Hunt as quoted by Mr. Hull, a third of the whole quantity raised is consumed in households, amounting to 37,000,000 tons, or about a ton per head of the whole population: but the Coal Committee say that in 1869 it was 14 cwt. per head. It becomes therefore, no longer a mere theoretical but a practical inquiry, whether the system of heating apartments must not be revised. This, and improvements in scientific inventions of various kinds will probably, postpone the time assumed for the evil hour. Mr. Hull, whose work on the Coal Fields of Great Britain has now gone into a third edition, has embodied the facts just referred to, in an essay on what he calls "The Coal Famine," *Quarterly Journal of Science*, April, 1873, and points out how the high price of coal at home, so vexatious to the poor, and so injurious to all classes, does not arise so much from the croakers as from the abominable system of strikes which inevitably ruin the prospects of the miners themselves—a system fostered by the worst enemies of the pitmen, and nourished by immorality and semi-barbarism of life adopted or forced on that population; so that after all, as in most other cases, immorality and irreligion in a portion of a community have even in unlooked for ways a tendency to bring injury to the whole.

Now, it may be asked how does this affect us at the Antipodes? Perhaps, there is an effect even here from what goes on in the collieries at home; but if I mistake not we even here are at this time suffering from similar causes as to advanced prices of coal, occasioned by strikes. But this is *not* the question we have now to consider. Our manufactories here are on the increase, and the present rate of consumption of coal in this colony is also wonderfully increased.

A few weeks ago I had the opportunity of witnessing the state of great activity in the city of Newcastle, and also a proportionate activity in the Illawarra district. There is also a kind of coal fever breeding among speculators, which may, unless well looked after, give as much trouble to many as the late gold, copper, and tin eruptions have occasioned.

It is quite true, however, that these mineral epidemics cannot really affect the amount of underground wealth that the providence of God has placed beneath our feet. But what that amount may be is another question.

At present our idea of the extent and thickness of coal in this colony is not founded altogether on positive proof so much as on scientific deductions. Nevertheless it may be satisfactory to be assured that so far as such deductions go, when founded on the best data we have (and for the present we can have no others), the probability is great that there is an abundant supply for a long period of time.

I am fond of believing in a Providential ruler of man's destiny, and it appears to me hardly philosophical to suppose that the nation to which we belong, whose tendencies and ingenuities are somehow connected with what coal has done and is doing for it, should be permitted to send off large offshoots of its population into distant regions without everything being already prepared to render them capable of following the instincts of their brethren at home.

This may be fanciful, but the fact is that all the great colonizations by the Anglo-Saxon race have settled where there are the natural supplies which its genius does or will require.

Witness the United States and British possessions in North America; witness India, witness Tasmania, New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland, in which colonies, if anywhere in Australia, coal is abundantly distributed in proportion to their extent, though not everywhere of the same geological epoch.

All the other colonies come to us for some of their supplies, and even India, that does not want them, for she has enough for herself and us too; and China and Japan, where coal abounds, come also.

This seems only a natural process, for, on looking over the tables of a very old friend of my younger days (Mr. R. C. Taylor, who emigrated to, and died in the United States in 1850, and made himself a great name in that country), I find it stated (Statistics of Coal, p. 240) that from 1801 to 1853, the United States imported no less than 2,995,047 tons of British, colonial, and other foreign coal, which gives an average of 57,597 annual importations of tons at 2240 lbs. to the ton, and of this, from British Parliamentary returns, from 1831 to 1846, the imports from Great Britain amounted to 687,936 tons. The British exportation is on the increase.

As illustrating the above remarks, let us see, first, what is the calculated extent of the American and Indian coal-fields. I take the last estimates by Professor Hitchcock, in his returns to the United States Government. He says there are eight distinct areas:—

1. New England basin: area, 750 square miles; maximum thickness of coal seams, 23 feet.
2. Pennsylvania: 434 square miles; average thickness of from twenty to twenty-five seams, 70 feet.
3. Apalachian basin: 63,475 square miles, all of bituminous coal.
4. Michigan basin: 6700 square miles; thickness of seams up to 11 feet.
5. Illinois basin: 51,700 square miles; ten to thirteen seams 31 to 35 feet aggregate thickness.
6. Missouri basin: more than 100,000 square miles, all considered productive.
7. Texas: 5000 square miles; coal in places 4 feet thick.
8. Arizona: not fully developed, but known to be rich in numerous localities.

The total amounts to 230,650 square miles, and the whole are of the old carboniferous era; besides which there are the Virginia triassic coal, and the immense amount of California.

In 1861, Mr. Hull stated the produce of the coal-fields of the North American British possessions to have been 2,000,000 tons. In 1871, as I learn from reports received from Canada, 500,000 tons; and in 1872, 800,000 tons of Cape Breton coal were sold in that dominion. Mr. Hull also calculated that the whole of the area in North America was thirty-eight times larger than that of the British coal-fields, whilst the production of the latter was eight times greater than the American. ("Coal-fields of Great Britain," p. 217.)

In 1867, Mr. Warrington Smyth ("Treatise on Coal and Coal Mining," p. 96) rates the annual production of the United States at 18,000,000 tons, but with an annual importation of half a million.

The same writer adds a cautionary remark, justifying what I said before—"It is reported," he quotes from "Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation," 1866, "that great looseness seems to exist in the compilation of figures involving large sums, as well as in the returns required to be made by the companies." He adds this: "On passing, then, to what is of more weight—the thickness of workable coal—we are constrained to believe, whilst fully realising the colonial value of the Apalachian, and of the Illinois and Indiana deposits, that the data for the estimation of the contents of the others are not yet satisfactory, and that the progress of exploration in such vast tracts will shew many an element for subtraction," (p. 98.) What may have been the management of our own coal mines up to this date is not generally known; but there can be no harm in making one more quotation from Mr. Smyth's work, that with which he concludes. He is speaking of Great Britain. "In no other country in Europe is there such a laxity of vital importance to our successors. Under the Inspection Act every colliery is bound to keep up plans on a certain scale; but how partial is the advantage when, at the end of a lease, the documents are subject to be lost or destroyed. And, unless the Government, on behalf of the nation, insist upon the deposition of duly guaranteed mining plans in a suitable office, and lessors and lessees cooperate in rendering available at a future day, those tracts which the exigencies of trade prevent us from turning to present account, we remain open to the charge of an unworthy stewardship of the riches which a bountiful Nature has committed to our care."

The comparative amount of coal produced at present in the world is taken by Professor Leone Levi to be 200,000,000 tons per annum—[the Treasury statistics make it in 1871, 117,000,000]—of which 120 millions are the produce of Great Britain; the other countries, such as France, Germany, Belgium, and North America notwithstanding her enormous coal areas, consuming more than they produce. During the last half century Great Britain has exported, in a continually increasing decennial proportion, no less than 43,442,000 tons, the export in 1871 amounting to 12,816,000 tons. In 1870, France took 2,074,000; Russia, 805,000; Denmark, 695,000; Italy, 612,000; Egypt, 374,000; Sweden, 370,000; Brazil, 261,000; Norway, 248,000; and Cuba, 222,000 tons; and in addition other countries, including America, took 5,842,000 tons. So that in fact British coal has fed the naval and commercial prosperity of half the world.

It is quite clear, therefore, that when the other coal-bearing countries have their mines in full operation, unless Great Britain can undersell them all, she must lose her prestige. To use the words of the author last cited,—"cheap iron, coals, and labour have made England what she is; there is nothing of such prime importance to England as cheap coal. If she is deprived of this, she will lose the very prop to her manufacturing and commercial prosperity. The rise in coal means a rise in steam, and, therefore, in the price of all goods produced by its aid. It is the same with iron; that metal is necessary for all kinds of machinery; the price of it, therefore, is an essential element in the cost of machinery and in the value of the goods produced thereby; and as coal and machinery are equally useless without labour, a rise in it must necessitate a rise in produce. A general advance in the price of all English manufactured goods is therefore inevitable, if the advance in the price of coal be maintained. The enhanced value of British goods will offer a new opportunity to increase American manufactures. As soon as England ceases to be able to undersell her competitors, her hold on foreign markets, which is the basis of her commercial supremacy, will diminish."—(*Daily Telegraph*.) We may presume that this reasoning is, in some degree, applicable to this colony; and that, as respects the world at large, it is for the universal prosperity of all nations to remain at peace.

It was my intention to offer some special remarks on the coal statistics of India, in continuation of those made in my address in the year 1870. But I am compelled to be brief, though the subject is most extensive.

By the latest document on Mineral Statistics, by Dr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India (Memoirs vol. vii.), I find that the quantity of coal raised in all India in the year 1868 was 547,971 tons, this amount being more than double what it was in 1858, and that the Raniganj field produced in 1868 more than six times that raised in 1850. The East Indian Railway alone consumes nearly half the total quantity raised in the country. The number of steam-engines has more than doubled in the Raniganj field in eight years. Other coal-fields are now being wrought, and fresh discoveries are being often made, so that the supply from India itself must rapidly increase. Dr. Oldham says that, in 1868, the Madras railway used of English coal, imported direct, 1285 tons, together with a small proportion of Australian coal. The Scinde railway used in 1867 of coal, coke, and patent fuel imported from Europe, 5645 tons; and in 1868, 4016. And in 1867 and 1868, the Great Peninsular line consumed 116,824 tons, all imported. But on the lines connected with Calcutta, it appears that, of 447,611 tons used in the two years mentioned, on the East Indian railway, only 4029 were imported coal.

The eastern Bengal railway used, in 1867, 16,120 tons of Indian coal, and in 1868 16,330 tons of Indian, and only about 573 tons of English coal, and these chiefly in river steamers. The Calcutta and south-eastern line, and the Delhi and Umballa line used only Indian coal from Raniganj. The Salt Range supplied a portion used between Lahore and Umritsur. These data are sufficient to show that Indian coal bids fair to supplement the fuel imported from England and Australia. And to point out what India is doing with her coal, I quote a passage of a speech delivered in the British Parliament by Mr. Laing, on the 7th March, 1873, on moving for the continuation of the broad railway gauge in India.

"The main railway system of British India now comprises 5000 miles actually opened, inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, and constructed on the wide gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, by separate companies, under guarantees, at a total cost of £90,000,000, or between £16,000 and £17,000 per mile. * * * * *

The construction of those railways has been an enormous advantage to the Indian Empire, where within 15 years the revenue has been raised from 30 millions to 50 millions sterling per annum; and the aggregate import and export trade from 50 millions to 100 millions sterling—an increase in a great measure attributable to the railways. That lamented statesman, Lord Mayo—one of the most able and popular of the many great Viceroys they have had in India—being impressed with the advantages conferred by the railways on that country, was very anxious for a large extension of the system, and arrived at the conclusion that 10,000 additional miles of railway were urgently required." (*Times*, 8th March.)

Fresh coalfields in India have been recently explored; but of one of them the Kurhurbári field, Mr. Hughes says (Memoirs vii., part 2) that the assays proved its coal was superior to the Raniganj, and that deducting waste and all impediments to working this field it will produce 80,000,000 tons, and that at an annual consumption of 250,000 tons the field has a life of 300 years. The seams in this area vary from nine to thirty-two feet, giving an average of six feet each to 22 seams; and on the whole an average of 15 feet.

The same explorer describes the Karanpura coalfields, in which some of the seams attain a thickness of from 14 to 21 feet. These fields form a part of the Damuda Valley, and Mr. Hughes gives the areas of all the basins in it thus:—

1. Raniganj, 1000 square miles
2. North Karanpura, 472 ditto
3. Bokaro, 220 ditto
4. Jherria, 200 ditto
5. South Karanpura, 72 ditto
6. Ramgurh, 40 ditto.

These 2004 square miles do not, however, make up all, and only a portion of the coalfields of India. But of this we may take the calculation of Mr. Hughes as correct,—that of the Karanpura fields alone there is proved to be a quantity capable of meeting all demands, and that in the northern basin of the name (No. 2 of the list), taking only 250 miles instead of 170 square miles, there are *eight thousand seven hundred and fifty million* tons of coal.

In the south (No. 5) basin, taking only 15 square miles, as the average ascertained thickness of the seams, (deducting 20 feet for partings) is fully *seventy* feet, that area will supply 75,000,000 of tons. There are eight seams with a total thickness of 62 feet, and sixteen with a thickness of 159 feet 3 inches.

The thickness of the seams in the whole of the Indian fields is remarkable. Thus, in the Raniganj beds, nine seams have an aggregate thickness of 120 feet; eleven, amounting to 100 feet; and four, in the lowest Damuda series, attain to 69 feet (W. T. Blandford, in Memoirs, vol. 3, part 1). The last announcement is of a new coal area, west of the Damuda Valley, which supplied coal during the mutiny war of 1857; and which Mr. Hughes thinks will prove of great advantage. It is called the *Daltonganj* field.

No time is left to me for any reference to the great iron beds in various parts of India. But there remain some pressing considerations which will induce me to trespass a little longer on your patience, in regard to our own coal prospects. I may ask, perhaps, first of all, is not it very probable that the coal trade, now carried on with Indian ports, will be soon cut short, when the cost of transport from the mines of India will be reduced to an equality with, or to a level, and perhaps below the cost of the importation of Australian coal? Some may suppose that the superiority of the latter will always carry a market. But that superiority is not so apparent. Some of the Indian coal (though much is inferior) rivals the Australian; and some of the Australian is as good, for certain purposes, as British. It is quite true that this year the Admiralty contracts for the Eastern depôts are for Australian, to the extent of 11,000 tons, and not for English coal; and, in the West, the colonial coals of Cape Breton are to be firstly employed with American instead of British. But this arises from the difference in price when the contracts were made; since then Australian coal has risen, and the saving calculated on by the Admiralty of £23,000 per annum will have to be diminished by the difference between the old prices and the new of our Australian coal.

Australian coal will, perhaps, before many years, be as little needed in China or India as British will be wanted in the United States.

But in case of necessity what is the actual known amount of our Australian coal? Whatever may be wanted for ourselves, we are not likely to get any from Victoria; for although upwards of one hundred thousand pounds has been expended by the Government in surveys, and four thousand vertical feet of strata have been pierced in the search, yet it is found necessary in this year of grace to send for the New South Wales Examiner of Coal Fields to find it, if possible, for those unquestionably able geologists who have declared over and over again that it cannot exist in any great payable quantity. For my own part, I do not believe that the gentlemen at the head, and on the field staff, of the late Geological Survey Department could have been mistaken, though I sincerely hope that my friend the Examiner may receive a crown of Glossopteris and Vertebraria for his pains. The field-staff of the survey alluded to would do honour to any scientific body in the world; and we may suppose that all that could be done has been done to find what Nature either never deposited or has removed by denudation. At any rate, we have the confirmation of this view in the opinion long ago expressed by the late experienced Director of the Geological Survey of Victoria.

A question, as the members of this Society well know, has been raised as to the age of our worked New South Wales coal; and, basing his opinion on the existence of certain plants in the beds of the formation, Professor M'Coy holds that the coal now supplying the market is not of Palæozoic, but of Mesozoic age, and of the Oolitic epoch. My own opinion has been that it is not Mesozoic, but Palæozoic. Finding that, after great search for coal in Victoria, nothing valuable could be discovered, a Commission issued by the Parliament invested three gentlemen (Mr. Clement Hodgkinson, Mr. R. Brough Smyth, and Mr. Thomas Couchman) with the direction to report upon the coal-fields of "the south-eastern part of the colony." This was a praiseworthy proceeding, and I am sorry to find that it has not been successful. Out of forty-nine seams enumerated there are but three that attain the thickness of a foot, and of these a foot seam is said to occur at Cape Otway; and at Cape Paterson are two, respectively four feet and three feet six inches thick. Of course, as the report states, there may be others; but such are put down as "said" to have occurred—"said" to have been worked—"said" to have been "discovered, but not seen." There is, that is to say, no actual knowledge of them. And this is all we learn from the report as to the existence of coal of all ages (for "lignite" and "tertiary" are included) under the title—"Number and thickness of coal seams in Victoria."

So far, so good. What reporters have seen should be respected; but unhappily the two thick seams spoken of in the last as occurring at Cape Paterson, they confess they "did not see; the excavations were filled in with rocks and sand, and we had no means of descending the shafts." They add, however, that they "accept the statements made regarding the character and thickness of them as correct." [Report p. 11.] I do not call in question the correctness of this statement, but I would merely say that, including the three seams pointed out above, the average thickness of the 49 seams is just a little over (I would not rob them of a decimal even) four and a-half inches!

I had intended to discuss this report at considerable length, in order to point out some errors in it, and to explain more fully than I can now the history of the controversy which has taken place about the ages of our various Australian coal-fields. But finding that what I had prepared on the subject would occupy more time than we can spare this evening, I have withdrawn it in order to use it in another way.

I will merely say now, that although within a brief recent period, as explained before, great progress has been made in the exploring of large regions of Mesozoic age to the north of us, and in the finding of coal therein, some of which is younger than our Newcastle coal, yet I adhere to my opinion that the latter is not Mesozoic, and maintain still, that the field in which it occurs rests on Palæozoic rocks having lower seams beneath which repose on other marine beds (so that they do "interpolate" each other in the series), in this respect exactly resembling the older coal-fields of Queensland.

I would also add, for Professor M'Coy's information, that as the coal seams at Rix's Creek, which he separates by a line drawn below "shale with glossopteris," because he thinks the lower do not hold that plant, do carry glossopteris; and this fact I had confirmed in writing by the present Examiner of Coal Fields, whom I requested to verify the fact. Rix's Creek is only another example of what may be seen at Stony Creek, at Mount Wingen, at Coyco, and in various other parts of the Hunter River basin. And Mr. Daintree, on my appeal to Sir H. Barkly, went up to Stony Creek, examined the place, confirmed my statements, refuted Professor M'Coy's notions of a reversal of beds, and published his report in No. 100 of the *Melbourne Yeoman*. Such evidence cannot be set aside, though it remains unnoticed by Victorian annalists, and as to glossopteris there, it was that very plant which astonished the Professor, and led to a most extraordinary misrepresentation of what I said to him when I produced it as proof of a Newcastle plant below the marine beds, and, finally, also to Mr. Daintree's investigations.

I pass on now to a few remarks on the prospect of coal production in this colony.

It is the fashion to consider a patch of colour on a map indicative of a carboniferous formation to be tantamount to asserting the existence of beds of coal under the whole area so coloured. This is, however, a wrong conclusion. In a very large portion of our carboniferous area, no sufficient operations have exhibited the proof that any coal, or how much, exists under the surface. All mineral deposits are found to thicken, grow thin, and sometimes die out altogether, or renewing their strength again, and there are plenty of proofs of this in New South Wales. Coal beds also change their character, as shown in the occurrence of oil cannel and other hydro-carbons passing into ordinary coal, and bearing still the prevailing phytological impressions, which are common in the shales associated with it. Thus all the area indicating "coal" on certain maps recently published must not be supposed to be so full of coal as to justify the search for it in every portion of that area, and other parts may be untinted as coal where coal does exist. But, there is, so far as has been proved, coal enough to last for a long period with proper economy and due attention to the limitation of exports. The quantity, for instance, actually produced in 1871, from mines now in operation, at or near Newcastle, was 790,143 tons, and of this, 565,429 tons were exported, and of these exports, 84,916 tons went to Victoria, 39,705 to New Zealand, 1694 to Queensland, 29,786 to South Australia, 5974 to Tasmania, and 390 to Western Australia, the United States took 24,814, China 372,800, and India 7118, &c. The whole was exported to 27 different ports in nearly 1000 vessels.

Smelting operations will increase, and in places where coal cannot be obtained on or near the spot, the cost of working in the interior will be enhanced; and as steam communication is encouraged from place to place along our leagues and leagues of Australian coast, or to foreign ports, the demand on our coal mines will increase the cost. It would be well, therefore, if steps were taken to ascertain not the possible or probable, but certain, existence of coal in such districts as have never been yet practically sounded. There may be a promising coal area, but the thickness of the seams may be insignificant, and to point out this was one chief reason that induced me to enter so minutely into the case of America and India, and to quote the words of Mr. Warrington Smyth in relation to what he strikingly denominates "the elements of subtraction."

I have had on my mind another impression to which I must give utterance. There is no doubt that there may be almost insurmountable difficulties in obtaining coal for certain localities; and it is just in such places that all the growing timber has been removed by the axe of the miner, leaving large tracts quite bare where wood and coal are necessary. Many tracts of this description have been traversed by me; and, especially, in some of the cedar districts is this clearing the effect of wanton wastefulness.

If the time has arrived for a Minister for Mines to be appointed, would it not be well to extend his jurisdiction to woods and forests also?

In the year 1863, in conjunction with me, the present Examiner of Coalfields, published a series of sections of the coal-field from Newcastle to Morpeth and Stony Creek into the lower coal seams; and this, on one sheet, was shown by him during the late Exhibition. He also exhibited there a new series of sections, marked A to J consecutively,—showing the actual thickness and depths of the coal-beds in the following localities, viz., Newcastle, Wolgan, Lithgow Valley, Burragorang, at Fitzroy Iron Mines, Kangaroo Creek, Mount Keira, and Coalcliff. The whole of these are in the upper coal-beds, between the first out-crop and the underlying Palæozoic marine beds,—being the seams that the Victorian Commissioners insist on being Oolitic, though one of the Newcastle beds contained fish which the highest icthyological authority in England considered Palæozoic; in the large section the place of this was shown, but in the new sections it has been omitted,—but the whole of the beds are shown to hold glossopteris and vertebraria, and those underlying the marine beds to hold excellent coal and cannel.

The contrast between this display and the 49 Victorian threads of coal is very striking.

Mr. Mackenzie has ventured on a calculation as to the amount of coal in a certain area of country "known to himself," which he considers to occupy "15,419 *square* miles. One of the seams of coal, eight feet in thickness, under this area, should, after allowing one-third for loss and waste in getting, &c., yield 81,208,298,667 tons, which, at the present production of about 1,000,000 tons per annum in New South Wales, would last about 84,208 years" and, at the present production of Great Britain" (in 1871, according to the Treasury Statistics, this was 117,000,000) "112,000,000 tons per annum, our eight-foot seam would last about 751 years."

This calculation is not, perhaps, strictly accurate, and it may be doubted whether there is any continuous area of the kind as 9,868,160 statute acres.

But regarding this as a hypothetical case, the result may be accepted, under the assured conviction, that it falls very far short of the actual quantity of coal in New South Wales, as will some day be proved. This subject, Gentlemen, has occupied so much of your time as to leave but a small margin for two other topics, which I must not pass over in silence.

During the last year there has been a great declension in the marketable value of shares in the metalliferous mines of the colony. But it is not surprising that disappointment of the kind should have occurred, seeing that it has arisen in most instances without any bearing upon the mines themselves. Stock-jobbing on the part of persons who have had no interest in the mines, but only in their own profit by ventures in the market, does not affect the actual value of the productive capacity of well-ascertained underground deposits. They remain just as they were, and cannot be affected by the trickery or the deception of such as have taken advantage of ignorance or credulity, or the too sanguine expectations of honest, but incautious, speculators. Far from being discouraged by the results of these mistakes, I look forward to a nearer realisation of the words I ventured to use in my last year's Address, viz.—"When the excitement that is (was then) rife shall have subsided, and we shall have less dread of spelling speculation without the initial letter, there will be found inducements to study the structure of the country more than the market price of its products."

But even the "excitement" had some good effects, for various fresh finds of diamonds, cinnabar, copper, gold, iron, and tin have occurred, and the large area between the Darling and Bogan Rivers has more and more cast off its obscurity. Copper, iron, and gold have been found in fresh portions of that region and even within four or five miles of the spot where Mr. Cunningham lost his way in the scrubs, and finally his life, during Sir T. L. Mitchell's Expedition of 1835, a lode of copper has been found, in beds of metamorphic rock, which the first explorers did not know existed there. Moreover, several new gold-fields have been proclaimed in 1872-3.

Another result to science and true mining industry had been derived from examinations in the tin country to the northward, not by half, or almost-entirely ignorant mining managers, but by skilled and properly educated geological surveyors, qualified to report on all the delicate questions involved. Thus, in the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, for February 1873" (vol. xxix.) we have first a report read on 6th November 1872, bearing date 2nd July, from Mr. T. F. Gregory, in a letter to the Queensland Government, and communicated by the Earl of Kimberley to the Society. In this report Mr. Gregory gives the outlines of the stanniferous region, the principal stream beds and fluviatile flats, and some of the minor lodes or veins in the Queensland part of the area, one of the latter, as he says, traceable, at intervals, for nine or ten miles. Mr. Aplin, whom he quotes, states that he met in that area no other tin-ore than the peroxide (cassiterite) which is associated only with an "invariably red granite," the felspar being a pink or red orthoclase, and the mica generally black, but when tin is present in situ, the mica is white. The granite, he adds, is coarse-grained and readily disintegrating, with bands of granitoid character highly micaceous traversed by veins and bands of quartz, in which the tin ore abounds as if they had been local feeders in the courses of drainage. The crystals of tin ore are found along the margin of the quartz veins, though sometimes in the micaceous portions, in which cases the mica is white. "The strike of the bands and the distinct quartz veins is generally N.E. and S.W. No tin floors, as at Elsmore mine, in New South Wales, had been discovered." This is an abstract only of Mr. Aplin's notes.

Mr. Gregory calculated then, that the population of miners and their families would not for three years be less than from 5000 to 8000, but would increase.

The next communication made to the Geological Society on the same evening, is entitled "Observations on some recent tin ore discoveries in New England, New South Wales, by Mr. G. H. F. Ulrich, F.G.S."

The author speaks first of the granite plateau of which Ben Lomond is the summit, the height of which he gives as nearly 4600 feet above the sea. It is, however, exactly 5000 feet, as may be seen in my eighth northern report to the Government, 7th May, 1853.

He says the predominant rocks are granite and basalt, inclosing subordinate ranges of slate and sandstone; the basalt having broken through and overflowed the summits, greenstone occurring in the slate. He describes the country as park-like, with the climate of central Europe. He says of Elsmore, twelve miles east of Inverell, that it includes a granite range two miles long, and extending under basalt, micaceous in character, rendered porphyritic by crystals of white orthoclase (sometimes several inches long), with occasionally bluish grey oligoclase; quartz veins traverse the rock up to a foot in thickness, and druses, seams, and crystals of cassiterite stud them. Portions of the veins are micaceous, representing the "Greisen" of the Saxon and Bohemian tin ore districts, differing only from the rock at Beechworth in Victoria in that the granite there is fine and euritic, and rarely porphyritic.

He considers the veins of softer granite, which are highly micaceous, of more importance, the quartz and felspar being insignificant compared with 75 per cent. of mica.

In these micaceous dykes cassiterite is distributed in crystals from the size of a pin's head to above that of a pea, and in "nests and bunches yielding lumps of mostly pure ore to above 50 lbs. in weight; part of the mass of one of these dykes, forming a breccia of mica, and imperfectly crystallized tin ore, cemented by hydrate of iron." He comes to the conclusion that the granite represents one of what in Saxony and Bohemia are called "stocks or stock-works, but of incomparably greater size and thickness."

He found beryl associated with quartz crystals, in a ferruginous clay in the spoil heaps of a shaft, and the same mineral on tin crystals, in fragile small thin crystals; rock crystal, holding tin ore; arsenical pyrites; wolfram in the granite, disassociated from tin. The wolfram itself is either pitch black, brown, or hyacinth-red in colour, forming occasionally in twins, as at Schlaggenwald, with twelve-sided prisms and one pyramid.

The drift is rich and of recent granite detritus, from six

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inches to twelve inches thick, spread over the range; and there is an older probably Pliocene Tertiary cemented gravel of water-worn pebbles and quartz (rock crystal and cairngorm), hard granite and hornstone, capping the top and dipping under basalt. The granite detritus gave from 3 oz. to 2 lbs. of ore to 20 lbs. weight. He says that for 150 miles far into Queensland all the creeks of the granite country have proved to be stanniferous.

At Glen Creek the granite simulates that at Beechworth, in a small patch of ten chains, in the creek which runs through hard flinty unfossiliferous slate. Small veins of arsenical and copper pyrites are enclosed in the granite, which gradually passes into slate; the veins of the granite also intruding, without change or interruption. This flinty metamorphic slate forms the base of the area, but in it are outcroppings of micaceous granite, with large radiating crystals of schorl; and near these protrusions are veins of solid tin ore traversing the slate. The granite is harder than at Elsmore, and is occasionally traversed by an augitic greenstone diabase, rougher at the surface than under a covering of drift or alluvium, and passing occasionally into a variety of serpentine.

Mr. Ulrich concludes with this remark: "Positive want of water or too great an expense attached to the bringing of it to the stanniferous localities will, however, I am afraid be prohibitory of the working of a great number of those recently discovered. Still the produce of such as can be worked will doubtless, in no long time, sensibly affect the tin markets of the world; in fact it seems not unlikely that the production of tin ore of this part of Australia will reach, if not surpass, that of all the old tin-mining countries combined."

These two papers are very important, as giving the settled opinions of persons whose word may be taken. No guarantee is required, but I may add, that some of the facts stated were notified by me in 1853, especially the way wolfram occurred at Dundee, from which locality and for many miles northward on the eastern side of the great granite platform I now have a collection of rocks and ores that enables me to confirm of that side what Messrs. Aplin and Ulrich say of the western side.

Let me conclude these selections by a reference to another of the officers of the staff of the late Victorian survey who is now attached to this colony, and whose experience will make him of great service in the district between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee, where he is at present employed. I mean Mr. S. Wilkinson, who some time since published an excellent report on the Inverell and Cope's Creek country.

Mr. Wilkinson's report is in close agreement with those before quoted, and with my own explorations in the vicinity of his researches made in the year 1853, but he has, however, made some advances in the development of the structure of the tin country. He points out variations in the composition of the granite, its change from ternary to binary character; and shows how it becomes porphyritic from the admission of orthoclase felspar, just as Mr. Ulrich found it at Elsmore. Radiating crystals of schorl were also observed by him, and smoky quartz in the geodic hollows of the granite.

Greenstone of a somewhat peculiar kind with epidote also occurs on Cope's Creek, where it is traversed in places by dykes of entire granite running N.W. These are split up by vertical joints parallel with those in the main granite, striking E. 5° N. In the greenstone occur quartz veins which are believed to be auriferous, as alluvial gold was found hard by. The veins and joints seem to be faulted by successive slips so as to give the rock a resemblance to a sedimentary deposit. Rex's ground on Middle Creek, Cope-Hardinge mine near Tiengha, and a still wider area, exhibit the same phenomena. Where the strike of the veins and joints is meridianal, no minerals have been found; only in the newer, or E 5° N. and N. E. direction, tin lodes occur near Cope's Creek.

In the Boundary tin mines, veins of quartz in the granite striking E. 20° N., with a very high angle of dip, carry tin as well as the walls of granite. Felspathic dykes traversing porphyritic granite, E. 15° to E. 20° N., near Sutherland's Water, carry quartz veins with tin. Solid lodes of tin occur also in other localities in the centre of euritic dykes, going E. N. E., and nearly vertical. Similar cases present themselves to the south-westward, bearing E. N. E. Eleven thin seams of cassiterite have been found here in a width of five feet. Iron pyrites, galena, and copper in a quartz dyke are found on Darby's Creek in the granite, going E. 20° N.

These examples are sufficient to point out the character of the country and the main features of the lodes.

Loose tin occurs in places of considerable size, rounded sometimes as by water, like the drift quartz with gold, which much resembles the Victorian tertiary drifts. I have no doubt myself that those drifts, especially when between granite and the overlying basalt, which also occur in the same neighbourhood, as well as the quartz veins in the greenstone, are auriferous, and that much of the loose tin is of the same age as distributed with the other drift. I have before mentioned that I found tin in various places of the granite region in New England, with gold and gems. And in a letter not long ago received from Mr. Wilkinson, he gives me a drawing of some curious diamonds from Cope's Creek, and some were brought to me long before from Borah, having exact resemblance to those from Suttor's Bar, on the Macquarie.

Limestone occurs near Elsmore and not far from Barraba, and elsewhere also to the eastward: and there is a possibility of finding near Elsmore outlines of what may be considered the carboniferous beds that are in force to the westward.

I now desire to express my opinion that the region in which this tin country occurs is Devonian, and that there is nothing that is usually called primary about the granite which twenty years ago I traversed in various directions, and of which I gave a full account to our Government in the reports of my northern explorations. The slates flanking the granites are seen to be older than the latter in many places; and this view is supported by Mr. Wilkinson's opinion of a transmutation of the slates, besides other data which cannot now be mentioned.

As an addition to the above discussion in relation to tin, I may notice here that I have received samples of tin from the granite highlands of Tasmania, this year discovered; and also last year I had placed in my hands tin drift from Flinders Island, in Bass's Strait, where topaz abounds, brought by Mr. Gould, the late head of the Geological Survey there, who is now added to the staff of the Topographical Survey of New South Wales. I have also recently received from a New Zealand friend some excellent samples of cinnabar. It occurs in a swampy locality, not far from the Bay of Islands, and under circumstances that fully justify the opinion I have previously expressed respecting the agency of hot springs in the production of this ore of mercury as it has been found in this colony and Queensland. It is a new find, but owes its first discovery to a lady now resident on the North Shore, who noticed it lying exposed on the surface.

The only occurrence of colonial cinnabar in solid siliceous rock that I am acquainted with is near Kilkivan, in Queensland. Specimens from both of these new habitats have been placed by me on the table for comparison of the modes of occurrence.

In bringing before you, Gentlemen, at such a length the various topics touched on to-night, my desire has been to state some of the discoveries that have taken place since the last anniversary, and to continue the connected series of reviews of matters most interesting to ourselves, which I have considered the fittest way of addressing you in the discursive range allowed on these occasions.

Other subjects of perhaps equal importance have been passed by, and even as it is, I must offer an apology for detaining you so long. It is said, as men grow older they sometimes become more garrulous. Should I ever grow young again, I will try to be more concise, and pack my articles in a smaller compass.

The lecture was illustrated with numerous mineralogical specimens and a coloured map, and sections of Cainozoic, Mesozoic, and Palæozoic rocks.

Professor SMITH expressed his great appreciation of the admirable paper which they had just heard read, which would be a very valuable record. It was, he feared, too late for them to enter upon its discussion that evening, but he hoped that they might give it that consideration in detail at another time, when it should appear in print. He begged to move a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. B. Clarke for the very valuable and interesting paper which they had just heard read.

The vote of thanks, having been carried by acclamation, was acknowledged by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who said he was only too happy to do what he could for the promotion of science.

Mr. CHARLES MOORE expressed his hope that a certain portion of the Illawarra district, owned by Mr. Macafee, might be preserved; it being the only portion of that district in which the early form of the natural vegetation there was preserved.

Several gentlemen re-echoed the desire expressed by Mr. C. Moore.

After a short conversation respecting the geological specimens, the meeting terminated.

A GENTLEMAN named Pitcher, who states that he has had experience in the United States in the raising and moving of houses, has offered his services to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the removal of Northumberland House to another site.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers' (the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution, "Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—ADV.

WE are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at their rooms, Pitt-street, of valuable books, kerosene chimneys, &c., commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

NEW Drapery, Clothing, damaged Flannels, and other goods, to close sundry consignments.—Chas. Moore and Co. wish us to call the attention of drapers, warehousemen, and others to their unreserved clearance sale of seasonable goods, ex late arrivals, at their sale rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 a.m.—ADV.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

IN RE JOSEPHSON EX PARTE BELIFANTE.—FOR CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

This was a motion upon rule nisi, calling upon Mr. District Court Judge Josephson, of the Western District, to show cause why an information should not be filed against him for alleged misdemeanour in the exercise of his judicial functions. The motion was made upon the part of Mr. Simon Belinfante, barrister-at-law.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., appeared in support of the motion. Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Darley showed cause on behalf of the District Court Judge.

The motion was based upon the following affidavit sworn by the applicant, Mr. Belifante. He stated that for the last two years he had appeared in the capacity of counsel at the Quarter Sessions and District Courts of Mudgee before Mr. District Court Judge Josephson. His Honor had ever shown ill-feeling towards the applicant, but he had more especially during the last twelve months been guilty of oppressive conduct towards him, causing thereby in many instances a failure of justice and pecuniary losses to many suitors as well as the applicant. It was a matter of public notoriety in Mudgee that it was useless for him to practice before his Honor because of the unjust treatment he habitually received. Thus the attorneys told him that it was ruin to their clients to give Mr. Belifante briefs, for he could not get fair play. His own friends told him openly and candidly that they would not employ him because the Judge's partiality against him was but too apparent. His Honor constantly used harsh and undignified language to the applicant, such as "You are not now practising in a police court;" "I will come down very severely upon you;" "Sit down, sir;" and the like. When sometimes he had to recall a witness, or ask another to stand aside for a moment, his Honor never failed to lecture him on his irregularity; whereas in the case of other counsel no notice was taken by the Judge of similar proceedings. In Civil cases the Judge would take advantage of the most trifling errors or clerical mistakes, and nonsuit Mr. Belinfante's clients, or give verdicts against them; and even in undefended cases his Honor would do his utmost to prevent him from succeeding. His Honor would generally exhibit the utmost impatience when the applicant addressed him on points of law; in many instances he would scarcely listen to Mr. Belinfante, would almost always decide against him, and not unfrequently upon points in which he had given contrary decisions when argued by other counsel. The Judge limited Mr. Belinfante's cross-examinations to the narrowest compass even in criminal cases, and decided that he could only ask questions relevant to the issue; but he allowed the utmost latitude to other counsel. The following instances of partiality on the part of the Judge were adduced. Webb v. Quinlan was an action for slander, tried in the last December sittings of the Mudgee District Court. Mr. Belinfante appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; counsel appeared for defendant, and defendant was also present in Court during the trial. Counsel for defendant made no objection to the plaint. After Mr. Belinfante closed his address to the jury, the Judge raised the objection that the number of the plaint was not placed on the particulars of demand annexed to the plaint. Mr. Belinfante pointed out that the number appeared on the summons, and that therefore the requirements of the 46th section of the District Court Act had been complied with. His Honor nevertheless ruled that the omission of the number on the particulars was fatal. Mr. Belinfante then applied for an amendment under the 109th section, and, to prove that defendant could not possibly have been prejudiced, he put the bailiff in the witness-box, who swore that not only had he served the defendant with the summons personally, but even had read over to the defendant the particulars of the plaint. His Honor refused permission to amend, and nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground above-mentioned. M'Cartney v. Hind was a case tried at the same sittings. Mr. Belinfante appeared for the plaintiff. It was an action for the recovery of wages. The plaintiff had initiated the proceedings in person, and only engaged attorney and counsel after service of summons. Defendant by his counsel pleaded a set-off. His Honor, nevertheless, at once nonsuited the plaintiff, having refused permission to amend on the same ground as in the previous case, namely, that there was no number on the particulars of demand annexed to the plaint, although the number was inserted in the summons itself. The Bank of New South Wales v. Warry was an action for £100 due on an overdrawn account. Defendant in the witness-box admitted the debt, admitted that he had promised to pay it, admitted his own handwriting on the cheques produced, and proved the overdraft. His Honor, nevertheless, nonsuited the plaintiffs, holding that plaintiffs ought to have produced the bank ledger. Mr. Belinfante, at the same sittings, made application for a new trial. The facts of the case were admitted by the Judge and by the counsel for the defendant at the new trial motion. Mr. Belinfante pointed out that the plaintiffs had clearly proved their case not only by the evidence, but by defendant's admissions. His Honor refused the application with costs. Dalley and Warry v. Simpson was an action for work and labour, tried at the same sittings as the preceding cases. At the close of the plaintiffs' case it appeared that there had been a misjoinder of plaintiffs, that although the work had been done by both plaintiffs, yet that the contract had been made with defendant by Dalley only. Mr. Belinfante applied to his Honor for permission to strike out the name of plaintiff Warry as defendant could not possibly be prejudiced, nor was any suggestion made that he was prejudiced. His Honor refused permission, but at the suggestion of the defendant's counsel postponed the case on Mr. Belinfante's client paying £5 7s. as costs of the day. In about ten cases or more at the same sittings and in a similar manner the Judge decided every case against Mr. Belinfante. In some cases his Honor permitted opposing counsel to ask questions of witnesses in their examinations in chief, and refused Mr. Belinfante the privilege of asking the identical or similar questions of the same witnesses in cross-examination; one instance of this in particular being cited. At the last Mudgee Quarter Sessions Mr. Belinfante appeared in three criminal cases, and his Honor again limited his cross-examination to the narrowest bounds; and in all three of them summed up in such a manner as to leave the jury no alternative but to convict. At the last March District Court, at Mudgee, Mr. Belinfante appeared for a plaintiff named Angrove, in several undefended cases. His Honor severely cross-examined the principal witness, nonsuited the plaintiff in several instances, and reduced the demand in other cases. In the case of Dalley v. Simpson, his Honor nonsuited the plaintiff, alleging as a reason that the latter's counsel had failed to prove that he had been at work the requisite period; adding, that it struck him at the time Mr. Belinfante was examining plaintiff that he had omitted to ask a material question. The latter replied, and submitted that if his Honor had considered that he (Belinfante) had omitted to ask a material question, he might himself have done so. The Judge roughly answered that he had received no fee as counsel to ask questions of witnesses. Mr. Belinfante replied; and his Honor took exception to the word "misapprehension" used by the barrister, peremptorily ordered the latter to sit down, and nonsuited the plaintiff. The same case of Dalley v. Simpson was tried at the last Mudgee Circuit Court before the Chief Justice, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict for the amount claimed. When the next case was called on, it was not until after some considerable time in explanation on Mr. Belinfante's part that the Judge would allow him to proceed, threatening that he would suspend him from practising before him. On the day on which the preceding case was tried, his Honor opened the Court at half-past 8 in the morning. At 9 o'clock the case of Killett v. Moore was called on. Mr. Belinfante appeared for defendant, and applied for postponement for an hour, stating that he knew that defendant had to come from Home Rule, a distance of twelve miles, that the coaches did not arrive till half-past 9, and that defendant did not know that the Court would open so early. His Honor refused even to listen to the application, and at 9 o'clock gave a verdict for plaintiff; but when on the same day, in the case of Gregan v. Lyle, another counsel applied for a postponement on the like ground, namely, the absence of a material witness, his Honor granted it at once until the following day. This inconsistent conduct put the Judge's ill-feeling and malice in so glaring a light that Mr. Belinfante would gladly have retired from the Court had the attorneys been able to find another counsel to replace him. It was impossible for him to recollect all the cases in which his Honor had exhibited ill-feeling and thorough partiality against him, because it had been only lately that Mr. Belinfante began to take notes of such cases. His Honor's ill-feeling not only showed itself in language, and by his decisions, but also by his discourteous manner towards Mr. Belinfante as strangely contrasted with his behaviour to other counsel. In conclusion, Mr. Belinfante averred that he was so thoroughly convinced of the Judge's *animus* against him that it became impossible for him to practice any longer before Mr. Josephson; it would be ruinous to attorneys and clients to employ him. He disclaimed that he had ever used any offensive word to his Honor. On the 21st March he challenged the Judge to adduce a single instance of it, but he could not. On the contrary, the Judge often used offensive and insulting language to Mr. Belinfante, such as, "You are not now practising in a police court," and that the irregularities he had been permitted in a police court would not be tolerated in his Court. Upon all these circumstances, therefore, Mr. Belinfante could come to no other conclusion than that his Honor had been influenced by corrupt and malignant motives.

In reply, there was a great mass of evidence. His Honor deposed that he had never been affected towards suitors or prisoners, or counsel or solicitors by love, fear, friendship, or ill-will, but had always endeavoured to be courteous, patient, upright, and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Towards Mr. Belinfante he had been as courteous, patient, and forbearing as possible. He had never betrayed ill-feeling towards him, nor ever been guilty of habitual or any oppressive conduct towards him; on the contrary, he had many times heard it alleged against him (the Judge) that he permitted Mr. Belinfante too great latitude in the use of warm and offensive language towards the Bench. He had frequently disregarded Mr. Belinfante's violent and offensive language and demeanour in Court; and had lately told him that he had no ill-feeling towards him, and regretted that he entertained such a thought. It was not true that it was matter of public notoriety in Mudgee that it was useless for Mr. Belinfante to practise before his Honor. It was true that he did on one occasion call Mr. Belinfante's attention to the fact that he was not practising in a police court; and that on one occasion he said "Sit down, sir," but he never used the words "I will come down very severely on you," or anything like that expression, nor ever lectured Mr. Belinfante for recalling a witness or asking another to stand aside for a moment, nor did he ever take advantage of trifling errors, or clerical mistakes, to give adjudications adverse to Mr. Belinfante. He never exhibited impatience when Mr. Belinfante was addressing the Court on points of law; and never, to his knowledge, decided points against that gentleman on which he had given contrary decisions in other cases. He never endeavoured to limit Mr. Belinfante's cross-examinations in criminal cases; but only desired to restrict him within recognised bounds. As to the particular instances cited:—Webb v. Quinlan was an action of slander. There was a statement written by Mr. Belinfante, acting as an attorney, but no other particulars attached to the plaint. There was no number on the statement, so that there appeared no connection between it and the plaint, and as the plaint does not state the nature of the action any statement might, after the issuing of the plaint, have been annexed by Mr. Belinfante or the plaintiff. Mr. Isaacs, for the defence, took the objection, and it was upheld; though, as the Judge believed, had Mr. Belinfante not exhibited temper, an arrangement might have been arrived at on both sides to let the case proceed. M'Cartney v. Hind: In this case his Honor could not find the papers in the District Court Registrar's Office, though diligent search had been made for them; but he was informed by defendant's attorney that the case went off because defendant was not summoned to show any cause of action under the statute. Bank of New South Wales v. Warry: In this case the defendant had drawn the £10 sued upon under erroneous information from a bank clerk, who stated that there was that amount to his credit. Upon the application for new trial, the Judge admitted no facts, as stated by Mr. Belinfante, and refused such application, because the grounds appeared inadequate. Dalley and Warry v. Simpson: Defendant's counsel had opposed the amendment applied for on the ground that his client might be seriously prejudiced by it. The Judge did not disallow the amendment, but suggested payment of costs of the day. It was quite untrue that his Honor permitted counsel opposing Mr. Belinfante to ask questions of witnesses in their examination-in-chief, and refused him permission to ask the same questions in cross-examination; nor did he ever sum up so as to leave the jury no alternative but to convict Mr. Belinfante's clients at the Quarter Sessions. In the case of Dalley v. Warry, Mr. Belinfante's demeanour was so offensive and insulting that after several fruitless suggestions to him to be more moderate in his language, the Judge felt compelled to request him to sit down. Mr. Belinfante did not do so, and several times repeated and continued his loud and offensive remarks, when his Honor peremptorily ordered him to sit down. He afterwards declined to hear him until he apologised; but he (the Judge) afterwards when in his own room assured him that he much regretted the position he had been compelled to assume, and that he had no ill-feeling to him. He never threatened to suspend Mr. Belinfante from practising before him. His Honor further explained and justified himself in the cases cited, and denied that he had ever been guilty of the slightest want of impartiality. Generally, he repudiated Mr. Belinfante's charges, which he stigmatised as most gross and unjustifiable insinuations against his honour and integrity, and without possible colour or foundation. He had never exhibited any want of courtesy to Mr. Belinfante; had always kept his temper, and been patient and dignified against the language, conduct, and insults of the learned counsel. He had never entertained any ill-will to Mr. Belinfante, but on the contrary in two instances had assisted him where he seemed to be at fault in eliciting evidence. There were besides affidavits sworn by George Kebnan, alderman, of Mudgee; Daniel Cassin, of Mudgee, clerk; William Kellett, alderman, of Mudgee; Stephen Edward Tuckerman, publican, of Mudgee; George Leary, Registrar of District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Mudgee; Henry Tebbutt, J.P., of Mudgee; James Atkinson, of Mudgee, grazier; George Davidson, of Mudgee, solicitor; Albert Arnold, of Mudgee, storekeeper; Henry John Woods, of Gulgong, storekeeper; William Arnold, of Mudgee, undertaker; John Ingilby Webster, of Mudgee, saddler; Robert Lowe, J.P., of near Mudgee; Richard Johnson, of Mudgee, attorney; George Dalton Lane, of Mudgee, late mayor; George Warburton, police magistrate, of Mudgee; Wilson Ramsay, surgeon, of Mudgee; Charles Edward Rowling, of Mudgee, surgeon and coroner; and Charles Bland Lowe, J.P., of Goree, near Mudgee. All these gentlemen testified to his Honor's impartiality, kindness, attention, uniform courtesy, and forbearance; and many of them repudiated Mr. Belinfante's assertions, and averred that he had been unseemly in his demeanour towards the Judge.

Their HONORS, without calling upon counsel for the respondent, unanimously held that the case must be dismissed, and with costs: firstly, because the evidence against the applicant was quite overwhelming; and, secondly, because if it were not dismissed with costs it might appear that the Court entertained some doubt, which did not in fact exist. There appeared to be no doubt, however, that in the cases mentioned, or some of them at any rate, the Judge had been exceedingly wrong; and that a very suspicious, angry, or impulsive man might imagine that the Judge had been intentionally doing that which was wrong. His Honor certainly ought to have decided the other way in some of the cases cited; but as they involved questions of law, it was open to Mr. Belinfante to appeal to this Court, by way of deciding them. There was not sufficient evidence here to sustain the charges made.

Rule discharged with costs.

The Court did not sit until half-past 1 o'clock, in consequence of the late Sir Terence Aubrey Murray's funeral.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS GEORGE MARKWELL.

A third meeting. The following claims were proved:—Hoffnung and Co., £11 14s.; Tucker and Co., £269 13s. 8d.

The official assignee, Mr. Sempill, read his report, and the meeting closed.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ASSER.

A third meeting. An affidavit proving a debt of L. J. Asser on a promissory note was put in, but being informal was rejected, and the meeting was adjourned to Monday next.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH GUNDRY, ALIAS JOSEPH GUNDRY QUINTRELL.

A single meeting. Mr. Bull appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. De Lissa for a creditor. The following claims were proved:—M. Walker and Co., £41 18s.; Bridget Reardon, £469 13s. 6d.

The official assignee, Mr. Humphery, read his report.

Insolvent was examined by Mr. De Lissa. My property is mortgaged to Smith, Brothers, of Gundagai; it is situated at Ortonville, and consists of a boarding-house; I erected it myself and it cost me £30; I have no premises adjoining; there is a public-house near; Miss Upjohn carries on the business there; that house never belonged to me, nor did I spend any money in putting it up; I never applied for a license for that house, but I did for my boarding-house, when there was no public-house in that district; a man named Johnston sued me for £20 for shingles and slabs; I got them to cover the property I mortgaged to Smith, Brothers; I asked them to give me an extended credit on condition of my further improving my property, and they refused, so I sold the shingles and slabs; Miss Upjohn is my wife's sister; she got this public-house in May of this year, or I think it was in April, just before my insolvency; on the 1st April she paid me the £20 referred to in my affidavit; before then she was living at Shepherd's Town doing nothing; twelve months ago she was a barmaid; she was some three or four months doing nothing, and before that was a barmaid; she paid me the £20 in notes; I kept no bank account; she got £1 per week as a barmaid; I sent to Victoria for her; I had a public-house at Shepherd's Town, 30 miles from where I had the boarding-house; I got the license for it; the owner of the house, Abram Watson, now keeps it; it was not my house—I only leased it; I have never said that the house was mine; I advanced no money to Miss Upjohn for the purchase of furniture and license; the book debts, I told her, were some small accounts for board and lodging; I held a ten-acre mining lease at Kimo for Mr. Newton, Mr. James, Mr. Wearin, and Miss Upjohn; I took it up about twelve months ago, as agent for these persons, and they each gave me £3 10s. for expenses in doing so; I had no interest in it myself, and acted only as their agent; I never represented it to be my property, or said that I had been offered £250 for it; I was authorised by the owners to sell it, and they promised me ten per cent. of the purchase money, and when I tried to sell it to the owners of the Lord Shaftesbury lease I may have said it was worth £250; I never told anybody it would bring me in £5 per week, to induce persons to give me time to pay my debts; I transferred the lease which was taken out in my name to the four parties I have mentioned, in February last, I think; I will swear I never had any interest in it myself; on the 3rd May, ten days before my insolvency, I sold to Edward Hughes, a publican in Wagga Wagga, a gold watch and two gold rings for £20; I told him the watch had been presented to me by some gentlemen in Tasmania, and that I was sorry to have to part with it, and he then said that if I brought him the money within three or four months he would let me have the watch and rings, and would charge me very little interest; the watch cost £35, but I had it about 5 years; my name is Gundry, but I called myself Quintrell, which was my mother's name, because of the judgment against me in Victoria; I have given promissory notes in that name; I gave one to Stewart as an accommodation to Murray, who wanted some goods, and Stewart would not trust him; that note has been paid by Murray since my insolvency; Murray is a carpenter and builder; I was sued on this note in the Gundagai District Court; Murray lent me £23 in March, and £26 in April; I got it from him at different times since Christmas; I was not aware that when Miss Upjohn came up to me, her coach fare had to be advanced to her by Smith, Brothers; I was not in partnership on any claim on Johnson's Hill; there was a verdict against me for £20 at the February sittings of the Gundagai District Court; I was arrested and taken to prison for the damages in a case of maintenance; all the money I had then was 24s., and I had to sell my watch and chain to get to Sydney to defend the action; I was arrested on the 12th April.

To Mr. Bull: I have been in the habit of taking up mining leases for other persons, and my only interest in this matter was as an agent; ever since my insolvency I have been acting as agent in this and other mining matters; I have had considerable experience in mining; the persons to whom I transferred were they who had authorised me to take up the ground; I have no interest in Miss Upjohn's share; she paid me the same as the rest; I never had a license for my house at Kimo, but I had one at Shepherd's Town, where Miss Upjohn was engaged by me as a barmaid; I have seen Hughes since I sold him the watch, but have made no arrangement with him beyond what I have stated.

To Mr. De Lissa: I am quite sure I have applied for a license in my name for the house now held by Miss Upjohn; I applied for a license for my house, and the police reported against it.

The meeting terminated.

IN THE ESTATE OF WOO-LUNG.

A third meeting. Mr. Reynolds appeared for Tin War and other Chinese creditors. The following claims were proved:—J. J. Curran, £129 19s. 8d.; J. Levick and Co., £110 3s. 3d.; J. Crowering, £22 2s. 6d.; R. Grey and Son, £665 13s. 2d.; Wright, Davenport, and Co., £139 12s. 6d.; trustees of W. J. Clark, £268 10s. 6d.; Miller and Harris, £28 10s. 9d.; Tin War, £290 10s. 6d.; Lop Hue, £40; Ah Lee, £56 7s. 4d.; He Yan, £21; Ah Hap, £30; Barnett and Co., £35 4s. 6d.

Tin War and some of the Chinese creditors were examined by Mr. Humphery, the official assignee; the former in reference to certain sums received by him from insolvent just prior to his insolvency, and the latter in reference to their claims upon the estate, but the claims were ultimately admitted.

The official assignee read his report, and the creditors unanimously directed him to proceed at once against Wah Get, insolvent's assistant in the Gulgong store, for embezzlement; and further that he should proceed against insolvent as he might be advised.

The meeting terminated.

IN THE ESTATE OF EDWARD JAMES HOLLAND AND GEORGE MAY.

A single meeting. The following claims were proved:—J. R. Lubb, £57 1s.; W. Rofe, £106 9s. 3d.; J. H. Cummings, £106 1s. 6d.; H. Chase, £8 6s. 8d.; Mayne and Steele, £73; James and Brown, £20 10s.; T. Adrain, £36 5s. 7d.; J. H. Freeling, £3.

Insolvent Holland was examined by Mr. Cummings: The furniture I had fourteen days before my insolvency is in my son's house; it is not mine; I bought it from Mr. Hall, who told me I could pay for it as I liked; I paid by instalments, and got the money from my son; but when I found I could pay no longer I told him to take it and to pay the rest of the money; £25 were paid for it; I was the purchaser from Mr. Hall, but I handed it over to my son when I found I was not in a position to pay. Insolvent was further examined in reference to contracts with Mr. Hall and Mr. Price, but nothing of importance was elicited.

A motion was made to allow insolvents their furniture, wearing apparel, and tools of trade; but as this was opposed, and most of the creditors had left, the meeting was adjourned to Monday next to take a vote on the question.

IN THE ESTATE OF DANIEL GEORGE SEELLER.

A second meeting. The following claims were proved: Keep and Parsons, £119 19s. 3d. (less costs to be taxed); Church and Hills, £135 13s. 3d.; J. Keep, £146 17s. 6d.; E. J. Tebbatt, £69 4s. 6d.; Wright, Heaton, and Co., £53 8s. 10d.; Murray, Dunlop, and Co., £19 0s. 8d.; Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher, £220 14s. 11d.; Reilly and Cohen, £36 11s. 6d.; B. Rittenberg, £37 13s. 3d.; Teas, Davenport, and Co.; £28 9s. 6d.; B. Braun, £71. The meeting closed.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY FLEMING.

An adjourned special meeting for proof of debts. The following claims were proved: James Vickery, £24 6s.; Church and Hills, £24 10s. 5d.; Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher, £241 0s. 1d.; Barnett and Co., £41 11s. 9d.; Reilly and Cohen, £12 19s. 4d.

The meeting was adjourned to the following day.

IN THE ESTATE OF LAWRENCE KAVANAGH.

An adjourned third meeting. The following claims were proved: Beilby and Scott, £105 (less costs to be proved); Thomas Kavanagh, £54 8s. 5d.; Brown and Co., £772 19s. 10d.

The creditors directed that the assignee should realise the assets of the estate as soon as possible.

The meeting terminated.

SURRENDER.

Samuel Rose, of Chippendale, mouldmaker and storekeeper. Liabilities, £99 19s. 9½d. Assets, £18. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory Sequestrations—Rules Nisi returnable—1st. David Laurence Levy, as agent and attorney of M'Callum, Neill, and Company v. James Liddle. 2nd. Henry Daniel Levy v. William Gore Beverley. In the estate of William Woolls Rutledge, account current (1st and 2nd) showing the disposal of the realised assets. Archibald Chisholm, adjourned second meeting from the 18th instant. Motion: In re John James Howell, to release estate from sequestration. Estate of Thomas M'Donough, for confirmation of account current, showing the payment of costs, charges, and expenses, with the balance in hand, adjourned from the 19th instant. Motion: In re William Collins, Patrick Michael Sheedy, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, June 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Archibald Chisholm, adjourned second from the 18th instant.

Friday, June 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Henry Bryant, third meeting; P. Spiegel and Co., third meeting; Thomas Dixon, first and only meeting; David Bradford, first and only meeting; Ugh Jones, first and only meeting; John August Sorwall, first and only meeting; James Henderson, adjourned single meeting from the 30th ultimo; William Lever, second meeting; Peter Logan, special meeting for proof of debts.

Friday, June 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Archibald Strong, third meeting, at East Maitland; Charles James Grant, first and only meeting, at Forbes; Patrick Doherty, first meeting, at Bega; James Kingsbury, special meeting for proof of debts, at East Maitland.

Monday, June 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Richard Lynch, first and only meeting, at Young.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES, &c.

Tuesday, July 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Roberts, Alexander Bryce Bain, Edward Dwyer, Peter Beans, John Mulligan (of the firm of Dwyer and Mulligan), Arthur Money Fisher, adjourned from the 3rd ultimo; John Francis Foran, adjourned from the 3rd ultimo; John Collins, adjourned from the 10th ultimo; William Joseph Flanagan, adjourned from the 24th ultimo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Curran, Grey, Smart, and Meares.

Sixteen persons were fined in the usual penalties on conviction of drunkenness or of riotous behaviour; and Julia Matthews was fined £5, or in default of payment to be imprisoned three months for using obscene language.

Kate Edwards was charged with stealing from the person. Frederick Williams, labourer, at present residing at the Edinburgh Castle public-house, deposed that last evening he went out, having in a purse in his trousers pocket five £1 notes, and in another pocket 20s. in silver; met with and treated the prisoner and a lot of other girls, until he had about 1s. 6d. left of the 20s. silver with which he started; he and prisoner left a public-house at the corner of King-street and Castlereagh-street in company, and she wanted him to take her into the Scandinavian; he refused, and went on his way in the direction of Park-street, but was shortly followed by the prisoner, who, running after him, clasped him round the waist and begged him to go back with her; he refused to do so; when she loosed her hold of him she ran off in a manner which excited his suspicions, and he at once felt for his purse; it was gone; no other person but prisoner had been near him since he last felt the purse in his trousers pocket; he went in search of her, but failed to find her, and then reported the matter to the police, who very soon laid their hands upon her. The prisoner denied having his money; she did not know, she said, that he had any money to be robbed of. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Ah Sim, a Chinese, was summarily convicted of having stolen one locket, of the value of 2s. 6d., the property of Isaac Isaacs. The prisoner purchased a lot of fancy goods at Mr. Isaacs' store, and pocketed an article which he had not bargained for; the locket was missed; he was charged with the larceny, and was given into custody. The missing locket was found in his pocket. To pay a penalty of 10s. or to be imprisoned seven days.

Two prisoners were remanded.

On the summons paper were eight cases, three of which were not prosecuted. Peter Parr was fined 1s. for using language calculated to provoke Robert Collins to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Castles' application for costs was refused. In Jeffrey v. Hanley, and Hancock v. Goodin, for assault, the defendants were each fined 5s.; and in Harrison v. Dealey, also for assault, defendant was fined 10s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Smart, Charlton, and Josephson.

Six drunkards were severally fined.

William Ah Luck, for using indecent language, was fined 20s., in default seven days' gaol.

Thomas O'Brien was fined 20s. for assaulting constable Gannon, who had him in custody for being drunk.

SUMMONS SHEET.—The summons sheet contained twenty-four cases, which were disposed of as follows:—Mary Ann Ah Hung and Margaret Conway were fined 10s. each and costs of Court, the former for making use of obscene language, and the latter for riotous behaviour. Jacob Goodridge was fined 20s., and 5s. 6d. costs, for being the keeper of a ferocious dog. Several persons were fined for allowing animals to stray. Bridget Ah Young was fined 20s., and 5s. 6d. costs, for making use of obscene language in Cambridge-street. Three drunkards were fined 10s. and 5s 6d. costs each. Joseph Flanagan and Bridget Maher, who were summoned, the former for being drunk and disorderly, and the latter for using obscene language, failed to appear, and warrants were issued for their apprehension. Matthew Bourke was fined 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. costs for letting off fireworks in Fitzroy-street. Alfred Geary, for keeping his licensed house open for the sale of liquor at prohibited hours, was fined 5s. and 5s. 6d. costs. Patrick Gallaghan and Thomas Palmer were fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs each for obstructing the carriage way.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH ACCELERATED BY INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday forenoon, the City Coroner held, at the Observer Tavern, George-street North, an inquest on view of the body of Robert John Cameron. The first witness called was Colina Way, who deposed that she resided at 12, Kent-street; she knew deceased, who was about 54 years of age, and a native of Glasgow (Scotland); she was his stepdaughter; he was a licensed waterman; he was a widower, and had left no family; he was rather given to habits of intemperance, and latterly he drank to excess whenever he had the chance; his general health was very good; he had a fit about 10 or 12 years ago, and since that time he had them occasionally after a drinking "bout;" she could not say where he had been living, or what he had been doing since her mother's death, which took place in November last. Dr. Fyffe deposed that, about 11 o'clock on last Monday night, he was called by a constable to see a man who was said to be in a fit; he went to a house in Harrington-street, accompanied by the constable, and there saw a man lying on a sofa dead; there were no marks of violence observable, or anything externally to show the cause of death; on the following morning he made a *post mortem* examination of the body, from which he concluded that the cause of death had been syncope, resulting from a distended condition of the stomach, acting upon the heart, which was weak, and from general disease of nearly all the organs of the body. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes, accelerated by intemperance."

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual meeting of the Council took place on Tuesday, the 24th instant. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Parker, Taylor, Coates, Trott, and Galloway. That portion of the minutes of the last meeting relating to the business transacted while the Mayor was in the chair was read and confirmed, when the Mayor stated that after he had left last meeting some of his brother aldermen thought they were in possession of the chair, and transacted some business which they had had entered in the minute book, he now took upon himself to scratch it all out. Alderman Taylor thought some expression of opinion should be given against the aldermen who tampered with the minute book. The Mayor said Alderman Taylor's remarks were out of order, unless he moved the adjournment of the Council. Alderman Taylor then moved the adjournment, which was negatived. The Mayor stated that, in consequence of Alderman Byrnes's remarks at last meeting about the incorrectness of the minutes of the previous meeting, he had called upon the clerk to explain whether they were the correct minutes of the business transacted, and he read a letter from Mr. Wickham affirming that the minutes were a correct statement of the business transacted. The Finance Committee's report, and the Lighting Committee's report, received last meeting, were adopted. A petition from ratepayers in Forrest Ward, calling attention to the disgraceful state of Villiers-street, was received. Letter from James Kelly, calling attention to the bad state of Fennell-street, was received, and one from W. H. Hillar, calling attention to the bad state of Sorrell-street, and recommending it to be kerbed and ballasted, was referred to Improvement Committee. The Mayor stated that, before any other business was transacted, he wished to read a letter to the Council he had received on Monday night from Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, which was as follows:—

"124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
"June 23rd, 1873.

"Mr. Alderman Hugh Taylor, Parramatta.

"Sir,—We have been instructed by Thomas Dixon, J. Good, R. A. Ritchie, Jas. Pye, C. J. Byrnes, and S. Burge, all of Parramatta, Esquires, to give you notice that, having submitted for the opinion of the Hon. W. M. Darley, Esq., the following questions, viz., 'Was the election of Alderman Taylor to the office of Mayor of the Borough of Parramatta for the present municipal year, which took place on or about 23rd day of April last, legally made, and is it a valid election, or on the other hand were not the whole proceedings of that day void, and is not Alderman Taylor liable to be ousted under the 99th section of the Municipal Act?' Mr. Darley has advised that your alleged election to the office of Mayor is absolutely void; and, further, that until a Mayor be lawfully elected, the Council is in abeyance. Mr. Darley has further advised that application be at once made under the 99th section to oust you from the office, and we beg to inform you that we have instructions to make such application with the least possible delay.

Pending the decision of the Supreme Court we have to caution you from rendering yourself liable under the penal clause of the Act by further assuming to act as Mayor of the municipality.

"We remain,
"Your obedient servants,
"ALLEN, BOWDEN, AND ALLEN."

Upon receipt of this letter he had that day been to Sydney and laid his case before the Hon. the Attorney-General and Mr. Salomons, and he had also seen two of the most respectable attorneys in Sydney, and, acting under their instructions, he had determined to proceed with the business as Mayor of the borough. The following motions were then carried:—No. 1. "That the amendment moved by Alderman Byrnes, and carried at a special meeting of the Council on Monday, the 16th instant, 'that a portion of the minutes of the previous meeting be not confirmed,' be rescinded." 2. "That the minutes of the meeting of Council held on the 10th instant be confirmed." 3. "That Villiers-street, from Pennant-street to Gross-street, be covered with rubble at a cost not exceeding £40." 4. "That Church-street, from Board-street to the boundary stone, be kerbed and guttered at a cost not exceeding £40." 5. His Worship the Mayor was empowered to affix the Corporate seal to the bill to be presented to Parliament for the sale of the old market premises. 6. "That Church-street, from George-street to Macquarie-street, be raised with rubble at a cost not exceeding £25, and covered with blue metal." 7. "That Sorrell-street, from Palmer-street to Pennant-street, be raised with rubble and the footpath kerbed and formed at a cost not exceeding £50." 8. "That a deputation consisting of Aldermen Taylor, Coates, and the mover be appointed to wait on the Colonial Secretary to request that the Government will not allow the land reserved in the Domain to be proclaimed as a cemetery, it being close to the river, and consequently the whole of the drainage would flow into the river which supplies the inhabitants of Parramatta with water, and that the Mayor be empowered to obtain a report from some competent person at a cost of £2 2s." 9. "That the front of P. Vaughan's property, in Factory-street, be kerbed and guttered, and the gateway formed, at a cost of not more than £20." "That the Improvement Committee be requested not to allow any kerbing to be put down in the front of any property where the fencing encroaches on the footpath."

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE, SATURDAY.—Before Messrs. Ascough, Johnston, and M'Quade, Justices of the Peace. Breach of the Stamp Act:—Christopher Watkin May appeared in answer to a summons charged with having, on the 7th day of May last, given a receipt to one James Gillespie for £18 19s. 4d., without the same being duly stamped. Mr. Jackson, from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The defendant pleaded guilty, and Mr. Walker addressed the Bench in mitigation of the penalty, explaining that the omission was a mere inadvertence, and originated from no desire to defraud the revenue. The Bench thereupon inflicted the minimum penalty of £1, and 5s. 6d. costs.—Before Messrs. Ascough and Johnston. Attempt to pass a base coin:—John Stephens, of Riverston, was charged with uttering a counterfeit coin to one Susan Hopkins, licensed victualler, on the evening of the 10th instant. Prisoner came to Mrs. Hopkins and called for a drink of beer, and handed in payment something like a coin, which Mrs. Hopkins took for a shilling; she was very busy at the time, and had just before paid away nearly all her small change, leaving but little in her pocket. Mrs. Hopkins put down ninepence as change on the counter, which prisoner took no notice of till he had drunk his beer; he then said that ninepence was not his right change—that he gave her a sovereign. Mrs. Hopkins denied that he had done so—that it was only a shilling; but he boldly asserted that it was a sovereign—he would have none of her humbugging, and that if she did not give him the change for a sovereign he would send for a policeman and give her in charge. Mrs. Hopkins then examined her pocket and found the coin, which, to her surprise, was nothing more than a Ricketty Dick token, one of those coined at the Exhibition. When the prisoner saw that he was found out he begged of Mrs. Hopkins not to say anything about it, that he had received it from Harris, of the Commercial Hotel, in change for a £5-note. Mr. Harris denied that prisoner had ever changed a £5-note in his house, and Hughes, a mate, swore that about six weeks ago the prisoner came to him at Riverston, shaking a coin in his hand, and said, "I've picked up a sovereign." Hughes rejoined, "Then you ought to shout." The coin was then given to Hughes for the shout, and he went up to Mrs. Stahl's vineyard and bought two gallons of wine, tendering the coin and getting the change, which he returned to prisoner. Mrs. Stahl shortly afterwards discovered that the coin was no good, and sent word to witness, who took it back, and gave her a pound instead. He then took the coin to the prisoner, and told him to get rid of it as soon as he could, or it would get him into trouble. Prisoner replied he would pass it on some old fool. Prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say, and being cautioned in the usual manner, admitted that he had passed the token, but it was not an imitation of any coin within the meaning of the law, and he would call the attention of the Attorney-General to that fact. Defendant was then committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, Windsor.

The weather is keeping fine. The water is approaching its proper level.

June 24.

TRUNKEY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ALMA G. M. CO.—The mine, twelve-head battery, working gear, &c., were sold by auction, on Wednesday last, for £1000, a complete gift, for the mine always has had, and no doubt will continue to maintain, a first-class position.

BATHURST G. M. CO.—The company's present arrangement with the tributors, Messrs. Bullock, promises to be advantageous to all concerned. 40 to 50 yards of payable quartz are now at the company's mill, and large quantities are daily being brought to grass. Tributors do their utmost; wages men will at best do a fair day's work for their pay.

THE SCOTCHMAN'S.—M'Kay and party, Wright's Reef, are now raising quartz expected to yield 3 to 4 oz. of gold per ton.

No. 5 CRUMMIES.—In the south drive the reef has increased in width and richness; it is over 18 inches wide, and gold shows freely. The above-ground works are a pattern for order and arrangement.

No. 6 CRUMMIES.—The downright shaft is sunk at a considerable distance from the reef which it was to intersect. The manager reports that, in driving to cut No. 7 reef, he cut a laminated vein about one inch thick, carrying little or no gold, but freely charged with sulphur.

AUSTRALIAN G. M. CO.—Sinking shaft; intending shortly to cross-cut east. The vein in shaft is small, but gold shows well. Messrs. Noble and Emery have selected and marked out the site for a new permanent shaft.

ROYAL STANDARD.—Expect shortly to cut, in their tunnel, the most westerly of numerous gold-bearing reefs which run through their lease.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.—Tunnel going ahead.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN G.M. CO.—Work stopped, pending new arrangements.

June 23rd.

NEW ZEALAND AND SUEZ MAIL SERVICE.

BY the last mail, a minute from the Cabinet of New Zealand respecting the reasons which induced the representatives of that colony to support the proposition to establish the terminus at Melbourne, was forwarded to Earl Kimberley. The reasons are thus stated:—"The representatives of New Zealand, in coming to a decision as to which terminus they would support, were mainly guided by two considerations,—1. That if Victoria withdrew from the service, the cost to the other colonies would be largely increased. The statement of the number of letters between the various colonies and Great Britain (which is believed to be approximately correct) shows how large an interest Victoria has in the mail question, and how comparatively small is that of New South Wales. Even the New Zealand correspondence, although the colony has little over half the population, largely exceeded that of New South Wales. The Government of New South Wales were very anxious for the terminus, but they were not prepared to offer an indemnity to the other colonies in case of Victoria withdrawing from the service. The representatives of New Zealand therefore had no other course open but to agree to the service to which Victoria was willing to be a party. Any other course might have entailed very heavy pecuniary responsibilities upon New Zealand, which next to Victoria has the largest correspondence with the United Kingdom. As to whether or not Victoria acted in an arbitrary manner is, perhaps, not of much moment. Still, it is but justice to that colony to say that it asserted the control to which its large pecuniary contribution seemed to entitle it. The mails would be delivered in Melbourne or Sydney equally under either plan. The residents of the two cities respectively wanted the large expenditure (?), and the convenience to passengers and freight incidental to the terminus, and it was natural that the largest contributor should gain the contest. As long as Great Britain cared to control the service she did so in virtue of her large contribution; and it is a significant proof of the preponderating interest which Victoria has in the matter that, under the latest proposal of the Secretary of State, that each colony should receive its own outward postages, Victoria alone is in a position to contract for the service. The second consideration which had weight with New Zealand representative was that in the absence of a spare steamer the service was more reliable with Melbourne than with Sydney as the terminus. Formerly the Peninsular and Oriental Company docked their vessels at Sydney, and the incoming steamer was not required to leave for more than a month. For some reason not explained, the company discontinued this practice, and the steamer arriving in Sydney has to leave in so few days, that in case of repairs being required, the time is exceedingly short to make them. The distance from Bombay, where vessels are docked, to Australia is such that the longer the time the vessels have in port on their arrival in the colonies the better is their chance of effecting repairs; and obviously the 1200 additional miles of stormy navigation between Melbourne and Sydney and back materially increases the chances of irregularity. In respect to the latest proposal of the Secretary of State, Ministers have to express their satisfaction with it. It substantially yields what New Zealand has asked before with reference to the San Francisco service. It is to be regretted that only by reason of the quarrels or other colonies can New Zealand obtain assent to its modest requests. Ministers respectfully urge the claim of the colony to payment during the last three and a half years for the San Francisco service on the principle now conceded.—JULIUS VOGEL. Wellington, June 8, 1873."

LATE NEWS VIA THE CAPE.

BY the arrival of the steamer Wentworth we have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th May.

The Windsor Castle (s.), is reported to have arrived in Table Bay on the 16th May, making the quickest passage recorded—23 days—from Great Britain to the Cape. The English news which she brought, however, has been anticipated by telegram.

THE CAPE GOLD-FIELDS.—The correspondent of the *Cape Argus*, writing from De Beer's new rush on 3rd May, states that the gold-field excitement has been succeeded, as unwonted excitements usually are, by a temporary lull. We have but little intelligence from people on the spot, and that little speaks only of work done in a small way rewarded by a very moderate degree of success. Nevertheless, adventurers are still on the move up-country. It does not follow that, because less is being said about the gold-fields, nothing or comparatively nothing is being done. It can hardly be expected that any great move will be made towards the Upper Transvaal until the actual news of a ponderous nugget has convinced the incredulous that a fortune is to be found there at end of a well-plied pick.

It is not long since one was able to boast of the camp as more free from disorder and violence than any other place of equal population in any portion of the civilised world. For a week or two last year there was a short-lived interruption of the normal condition of order; some brutal deeds were then perpetrated, a few suspected houses were fired, and several more, all low canteens, were threatened. For some reason or other, acts of violence, principally on the part of natives, have been lately of no unfrequent occurrence, and the worst feature in the matter is that in some instances they have been directed against women. Houses and tents have been entered in the dead of night, people have been assaulted in the darkness, by bands of drunken Kafirs; the worst indignities have been offered to ladies when left unprotected in their tents; a murder, apparently wilful and deliberate, has been done; and in almost every instance the offenders have escaped scot free; nor is there much hope of their ultimate detection. The atrocities I have named have been committed by natives, but white-skinned people as well have been contributing their share to the catalogue of crimes of violence.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

On Wednesday, May 7th, the Assembly of the Anglican Church in the Diocese of Cape Town met in the Cathedral Church in the city, for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Most Rev. Dr. Gray, in the See of Cape Town and to the Metropolitical chair of South Africa. The question was debated at considerable length. Archdeacon Badnall was proposed but his name was subsequently withdrawn. Archdeacon Badnall then moved,—"That the Venerable Master Henry White, Archdeacon of Graham's Town is in all respects a fit and proper person to fill the vacant See of Cape Town, and that this Assembly do elect him accordingly." The votes of the clergy were then taken on the motion, and the results, including the proxies, was—for the motion, 23; against, 18. Majority for the motion, 7. The votes of the laity were then taken, and the result, including the proxies, was—For the motion, 20; against, 22; majority against the motion, 2. The laity not agreeing with the clergy, the motion for the election of Archdeacon White was negatived. Archdeacon Fogg then moved,—"That this Assembly delegate the power of choosing a Bishop for the vacant See of Cape Town to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in conjunction with two other persons to be appointed by a majority." Archdeacon Badnall seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. The Bishop of Edinburgh and the Rev. Mr. Bullock (Secretary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel) were then elected by a majority of votes in both orders to be the persons associated with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the selection of the new Metropolitan. The Bishop of Lincoln was elected to act should either of the others be unable to do so."

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.

New York, April 20.

Particulars of the earthquake at San Salvador reduce the loss of life to 500, and that of property to 7,000,000 dollars. The first shock, which occurred on March 4, was a slight one, but the inhabitants left their houses and encamped on the Plaza and in the fields. A great shock was felt the next day, which left only two buildings standing. A fire followed, but was quickly extinguished, and the authorities checked all attempts at plundering. The surrounding villages within forty miles' distance suffered.

New York, April 21.

Advices from San Salvador state that the earthquake lasted until the 19th of March, and an eruption of the volcano Izalco occurred simultaneously.

The officers of H. M. steam sloop Reindeer have received the thanks of the Government and of the American Minister for the assistance they rendered on the occasion.

WAR IN SUMATRA.

Singapore, 17th April.

The war at Acheen is being vigorously prosecuted. In their attack upon the Acheenese the Dutch succeeded by a second assault in taking two forts, but they suffered a repulse in attempting to gain possession of the principal fort. The fighting was of a very desperate character, and, unfortunately for the Dutch, their commander, General Kohler, was killed. At present the invading force is engaged in besieging the Sultan's palace. In the storming of the forts the loss of Dutch amounted to 200 killed. The Acheenese, who were poorly armed, suffered heavily. The despatch adds that there is considerable sickness in the Dutch troops, and that reinforcements have been ordered. The hospital ships, being filled, have been ordered to Padang. A blockade of the Pepper Ports has been effected, and trade is checked. Craton is provided with artillery of large calibre, has a numerous garrison, and is making a desperate defence. Outside Craton the Dutch troops are assailed on all sides by numerous bands.

Penang, 20th April.

All the Dutch troops have retreated to the sea beach, behind stockades. Their position there is probably untenable. The Acheenese forces are large, and the rainy season has commenced. The Dutch losses in killed and wounded are estimated at 500 men. Those of the Acheenese are unknown, but are immense. At yesterday's sitting of the Dutch Chamber it was announced by the Minister of the Colonies that the losses of the troops in their engagements with the Acheenese in Sumatra had amounted to 7 officers and 38 men killed, and to 25 officers and 383 men wounded. A telegram from Penang says it is feared that other outbreaks will take place in Sumatra.

The Hague, April 21.

The Minister for the Colonies has received a telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, announcing that a council of war has been held in front of Acheen, under the presidency of the Government Commissary, at which the opinion was unanimously expressed that the position was untenable after the losses that had been sustained, and especially on account of the violence of the monsoon. Consequently, the Governor-General and the President of the Assembly of the Council of India, in the presence of the military and naval commanders and General Verspyk, resolved to suspend the expedition until the autumn. This resolution was especially adopted on account of the monsoon, which might interrupt for whole weeks all communication between the shore and the ships, and thus stop every means of conveying provisions and fresh water to the troops.

The blockade of the coast will be maintained.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 25.

Marquis of Argyle, ship, 516 tons, Captain M'Keon, from Melbourne 21st instant. Andrews, agent.

Tranquebar, French barque, 395 tons, Captain Pettit, from Bourbon 10th May. Passengers—Mr. Guiard. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Fairy Queen, brig, 214 tons, Captain Cooper, from Launceston 21st instant. Nipper and See, agents.

Wentworth (s.), 960 tons, Captain Park, from Glasgow 10th April. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Governor Blackall (s.), 331 tons, Captain Stuart, from Maryborough, via Brisbane. Passengers—Dr. Woodward, Dr. Goodman, Mrs. Kellick, Mrs. Major, Mrs. Geddie, Mrs. W. A. Adams and 2 children, Messrs. T. Carrick, J. Conway, R. Hopkins, T. Kennedy, Johnson, Master Johnson, Messrs. C. F. Innes, T. Lunebery, Roberts, G. Unmack, Jeffrey, T. Hol..., S. M. Frankland, Armitage, Fairburn, J. F. Sargeant, D. Williams, Gardiner, Major, Graham, and 35 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 25.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.
Hero (s.), for Auckland.
Alice Jane, for New Caledonia.
H.M.S. Clio, for Fiji.
H.M.S. Beagle, for Solomon Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 26.

Leucadia, for Shanghai; Governor Blackall (s.), for Rockhampton; Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Meteor, for Levuka; Roslyn Castle, for Adelaide; Nation's Hope, for San Francisco.

CLEARANCES.—June 25.

Nation's Hope, ship, 744 tons, Captain Bateman, for San Francisco.

Meteor, barque, 280 tons, Captain Chalon, for Levuka.—Passengers—Miss Thomas, Mrs. Firmston, Master Salisbury, Messrs. Morrel, Kirchner, C. Cain, and 3 in the steerage.

Roslyn Castle, ship, 414 tons, Captain Alexander, for Adelaide.

Hero (s.), 851 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Miss Whitton, Mrs. Taipari, Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Dallison, Mrs. Borrowdale, Miss Rattray, Messrs. L. R. Benjamin, J. Whitton, Hori Mattiu, Hay, E. Saunder, Rattray, Sloman, Taipari, Thorne, Frazer, and 35 in the steerage.

City of Adelaide (s.), 834 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Loughnan, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Whitman and child, Mrs. Stevenson and nurse, Miss Kellerman, Mrs. Milner Stephen, Miss Stephen, Miss S. Lewers, Miss C. Lewers, Miss F. Lewers, Miss M. Lewers, Mrs. Lewers and nurse, Captain Walker, Messrs. J. Walker, Loughnan, John Cochran, James Cochran, F. D. Kent, W. Meikle, J. H. Bartier, J. Wright, S. Blundstone, M. Caigell, Johnson, Kellerman, Lycett, Putnam, Hammond, Sharp, F. R. Pickersgill, Stevenson, Anderson, Woodward, Conie, W. H. Drend, R. Lavers, H. Lewers, B. Lewers, J. Lewers, G. Hunter, E. Cull, A. Miller, H. Hayes, A. Kitto, W. Mowett, and 41 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 25.

Esther, from Moruya, with 14,000 feet timber; Star of the East, Emma, and Margaret, from Broken Bay, with 37 tons firewood; Saxonia, Clara, from Newcastle, with 570 tons coal; Bulli, from Bulli, with 47 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 110 bales hay, 88 cases meat, 2 cases eggs, 50 bags maize, 90 hides, 25 bags potatoes, 8 boxes candles, 1 case wine, 51 pigs, 1 calf, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 25.

Emma and Margaret, Star of the East, for the Hawkesbury; Lady of the Lake, for Shoalhaven; Saxonia, Clara, for Newcastle; All Serene, for Brisbane Water; Bulli, for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—June 25.

Marquis of Argyle, from Hongkong, via Melbourne: 40 cases sago, 20 bags tapioca, 1300 bags sugar, 90 rolls matting, 1138 packages tea, 6000 bags rice, 2557 packages, Order.

Fairy Queen, from Launceston: 3000 bags wheat, 240 bags potatoes.

Governor Blackall (s.), from Maryborough and Brisbane: 24 bales wool, 2 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 56 hides, 3 casks tallow, 1 bale skins, Mort and Co.; 260 bags copper ore, Mount Perry Co.; 91 bags copper ore, E. Vickery; 9 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 59 bags tin ore, T. Hill; 48 bags tin ore, Hardie; 60 cases wine, 481 pieces copper, 25 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 25.

Nation's Hope, for San Francisco: 1000 tons coal, Bulli Coal Company.

Roslyn Castle, for Adelaide: 910 tons coal.

Meteor, for Fiji: 25 bags rice, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 20 cases geneva, Harbottle, Rodd, ..., and Alsop; 20 cases wine, 25 boxes tea, 3 packages cigars, 1 quarter-cask 5 cases brandy, 10 cases old tom, 1 hogshead claret, 10 packages tobacco, 6 packages drapery, 100 cases geneva; 2 casks ..., 10 cases kerosene, 5 packages tea, 25 bags sugar, 18 casks beer, 10 coils rope, 30 boxes soap, 6 anchors, 55 packages ..., 41 boards, 100 tubs, 150 bags flour, 34 packages biscuits, 2 ..., 12 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 30 cases kerosene, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 2 packages, Bird and Co.; 4 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 97 bags sugar, Frazer and Co.; 6 cases kerosene, 5 packages, C. M'Alister; 1 case, I. Moss; 15 casks ale, L. Cohen and Co.; 5 casks ale, Levick and Co.; 6 cases kerosene, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, B. Rittenberg; 17 packages, C. M. Joly.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 11 p.m.

For Levuka.—By the Helena, this day, at noon.

For Batavia.—By the Light Brigade, this day, at noon.

For Rockhampton.—By the Governor Blackall (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Douglas Castle, this day, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the Ann Duthie, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, June 25: Union, barque, 351 tons, Captain Sherlock, for New Caledonia, via Newcastle; Mary Blair, barque, 378 tons, Captain Carson, for Calcutta.

The Hero (s.) for Auckland, and City of Adelaide (s.) for Melbourne, proceeded to sea yesterday afternoon.

The brig Fairy Queen, from Launceston, brings a cargo of wheat and potatoes, consigned to Messrs. Nipper and See.

The Governor Blackall (s.), from Maryborough and Brisbane, left Brisbane on the 23rd instant at 7.30 a.m., and rounded Cape Moreton same day at noon, Smoky Cape on the 24th at 8 p.m., rounded Seal Rocks on the 25th at 5.30 a.m., and arrived in Sydney at 11 p.m. Experienced strong S. and S.S.W. winds, with heavy squalls, confused sea, and hazy weather throughout.

The Tranquebar left Bourbon on the 10th May, and reports very variable weather, with heavy squalls prevailing, in running down her easting. She brings a cargo of sugar to Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

By the arrival of the Wentworth (s.) we learn that the R. Y. schooner Linda, Mr. Lee hence for England, arrived at Table Bay (Cape of Good Hope) on the 21st May.

The Wentworth (s.).—The safe arrival of this magnificent ship has placed at the disposal of the A. S. N. Co. one of the finest vessels in the Southern Pacific. She was built at Renfrew by Messrs. Henderson, Colborne, and Co.; and while on the stocks was purchased by Captain J. Monro, on behalf of the company; and his judgment in choosing a craft with large carrying capacity, good speed, and light draught, has been well exemplified in the securing of the Wentworth. Her length is 219 feet, beam 27 feet 3 inches, and depth of hold 22 feet. She measures 968 tons gross, and will carry 800 tons of general cargo on a mean draught of 14 feet. This of itself is no mean desideratum; but she adds passenger accommodation second to no vessel afloat, as will presently be shown. The Wentworth has a spar deck, which is made of well seasoned teak, on which is placed at the after part the captain's cabin; and on the fore deck there is a wheel-house, chart-room, and an apartment for the chief officer. The wheel-house is supplied with two compasses, one being liquid. The gear for steering is simple, and not likely to get disarranged, but at the same time very strong, allowing the helmsman to have full control over the ship's course. On deck are two steam winches for the ready discharge of cargo, and there is another most judicious arrangement, which will, doubtless, be hailed with delight by passengers travelling during the warm summer weather which at times is met with on our eastern seaboard. The lifting tops of the saloon skylights have such an overlap that they form a table, and thus passengers can dine or take other refreshments on deck under the awning, thus avoiding the closeness of the saloon. The arrangements for the boats are also very complete. The midship boats are secured on board, and rest on tubular pillars, on which the chocks are fastened, so that in case of accident they can be at once taken clear of the side and be rendered available by only hauling the tackles taut and swinging out the davits. The windlass is another decided improvement on ordinary ships. It is small in construction, but at the same time powerful, and being fitted with an iron chain messenger connected with the foremast steam winch, the anchors can be purchased without manual labour. Descending to the engine-room we find that the machinery consists of a pair of cylinders on the compound principle of sixty inches and thirty-two inches diameter, a surface condenser being attached together with a governor, and all the latest improvements. Passing along the spar deck aft, we come to the companion way leading to the main saloon; a fine and most commodious staircase, which leads into an apartment that at once takes the eye as being elaborate in size and finish. This saloon is some 50 feet in length, with enclosed cabins on either side, capable of accommodating 50 passengers, independent of the saloon set apart for ladies—the whole is painted white, picked out with gold, the upholstery being green horsehair, and the cabins are marked out by polished teak pilasters. Each cabin is provided with marble wash-hand basins, and other sanitary arrangements. Forward of the main saloon on either side are the enclosed berths for the officers, the steward's pantry, bakehouse, &c., and passing still further forward we come to the second-class accommodation, which, although perhaps not so elaborately furnished as is the after part of the ship, is not less comfortable. It exhibits a well-ventilated room capable of berthing some eighty or ninety passengers, with a separate cabin for females, all the necessary sanitary requirements being intact. Captain Monro, in purchasing the Wentworth, has evidently displayed an amount of discrimination the result of many years' experience; and the company may be proud of their ship. She has arrived under the command of Captain Thomas Park, a gentleman long connected with steamers in the mother-country; and it is only affording the fair meed of praise to record that the Wentworth has arrived in port, after a long sea voyage, in such fine order that had she been just launched out of the builder's hands, and made ready for a trial trip, she could not have appeared in better form above or below. The Wentworth left Glasgow on the 10th April, under steam; had no N.E. trades, and crossed the Equator on the 4th May in longitude 1° E.; had no S.E. trades, and made the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th May, at 11 a.m.; here she hauled into dock to coal, and left again at 5.30 p.m. on the 21st. Ran down her easting in latitude 40° south, heavy gales with unsettled weather prevailing, and a low barometer throughout. Passed the meridian of Cape Leuwin on 15th, and made Cape Otway on the 22nd instant. She has been under steam all the voyage with the exception of two days in the trades and her detention at the Cape, but it must be remembered that her passage out has been prosecuted at half speed, as with full boiler power she can make her eleven knots per hour with ease, on a consumption of eleven tons coal per day. The Wentworth has on board the boilers and machinery—some 250 tons—to be placed in the Company's steamer City of Melbourne.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.—Kalahome, barque, Marken, from Wallaroo, with 300 tons copper ore.

June 25.—Ellen, brig, Mitchell, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Monarch, schooner, M'Aveny, for Maryborough, with 201 tons coal.

June 24.—Thomas and Henry, brig, Clark, for Dunedin, with 256 tons coal, 38 tons coke, and sundries.

June 24.—Etta Loring, barque, Loring, for Yokohama, with 1100 tons coal.

June 24.—Galatea, ship, Wherland, for San Francisco, with 1775 tons coal.

June 24.—Dandenong (s.), Lapthorn, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 550 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

June 24.—Hirondelle, from Sydney.

MACKAY.

DEPARTURE.

June 13.—Hannah Newton, for Sydney.

TOWNSVILLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 11.—Blanche, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 18.—Hannah Broomfield, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

June 21.—H.M.S. Basilisk, from a cruise.

CAPE MORETON.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.—Cleopatra, from New Zealand; Eliza Firth, from Sydney; Lota, from London.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Sparrowhawk, from Burrard's Inlet; Hesperian, from Humboldt; Springfield, from New York; China, Condor, from Mauritius; E. J. Spence, from Rangoon; Catherine Jane, Bravo, from Newcastle; Anna, from Grafton; Macedon (s.), from Sydney; Stanfield, from Formosa; Dayonna, from Manila; Andreas, from Bankok; Akbar, from London.

DEPARTURE.

June 19.—Tararua (s.), for New Zealand.

The following vessels were at Apia, Samoa, when the Hesperian left on the 22nd May:—H.M.S.S. Camilla, schooner Florence, ketch E. A. Williams, barque Metaris, North German barque Godeffroy, Victoria, San Francisco, brig Alfred, Tahitian brig Mahenia, and schooner Nakulau.—*Argus*, June 21.

The following vessels were spoken by the American barque Charles W. Morgan, which put into Port Louis:—On the 22nd December ultimo, in latitude 42·26, and longitude 47·16, spoke the American barque John P. West, Manchester, master, with 70 barrels sperm oil since last port; on the 15th April, 1873, in latitude 26·53, and longitude 47·47, spoke the American barque Letitia, with 300 barrels sperm oil. On the same day spoke the American barque John Dawson, Babcock, master, with 150 barrels sperm oil.—*Argus*, June 21.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 20.—Helen White, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

June 19.—Naiad, for Brisbane.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

June 24.—Carlisle Castle, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Catherine Jane, Craig Ellachie, for Newcastle; Rangitoto (s.), for New Zealand; Macedon (s.), Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 25.—Undota, from Mauritius.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

June 24.—Lota Glenesia, from London.

DEPARTURE.

June 24.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—June 25.

QUEENSLAND.—9 a.m.

Normantown—SE. Fine	Rockhampton—SE. Dull
Gilbert Town—SE. Fine	Maryborough—SE. Cloudy
Etheridge—SE. Cloudy	Roma—E. Foggy
Cardwell—SE. Showery	Taroom—Calm. Foggy
Townsville—S. Cloudy	Cape Moreton—S. Fine
Bowen—SE. Cloudy	Brisbane—S. Fine
Mackay—SE. Cloudy	Toowoomba—Calm. Fine
Copperfield—SE. Cloudy	Warwick—Calm. Foggy
Clermont—ESE. Cloudy	Stanthorpe—Calm. Foggy
Gladstone—N. Dull	Goondiwindi—SW. Frosty.

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Tenterfield	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
West Kempsey	W. Fine	SW. Fine
Armidale	E. Foggy	SW. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	SE. Fine	SW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Frosty, fine	Calm. Fine
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Foggy	W. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Maitland	NW. Dull	W., light. Fine
Newcastle	WNW. Fine, no sea	SW. Fine, no sea
Barrenjuee	SW., fresh. Cloudy	S., fresh. Cloudy
Windsor	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Sydney	NW. Fine	SW. Cloudy
South Head	SW. Fine, no sea	S. Fine, no sea
Wollongong	SW. Dull	SSW. Fine
Kiama	SW., light. Fine	S. Fine
Jervis Bay	S., fresh. Cloudy	SW., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine, cold	NE. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	NW. Fine, clear	NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine, clear
Bombala	NW. Fine	NE. Fine
Cooma	S. Dull, cold	W. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine	SW., fresh. Fine
Gabo Island	W. Showery	WSW., fresh. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine, frosty	SW. Fine, clear
Albury	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	W. Fine	W. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tambaroora	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Heavy fog	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine.
Balranald	NE. Fine	
Euston	Calm. Fine	
Wentworth	S. Fine.	

Victoria.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	WSW., light. Fine	30·517	49·
Queenscliff	S., light. Fine	30·50	52·
Cape Schank	S., mod. Showery	30·29	55·
Cape Otway	S., light. Cloudy	30·326	54·
Portland	SSE., mod. Cloudy.	30·550	51·
South Australia.			
Guichen Bay	NNE. Dull	30·530	49·9
Adelaide	NE. Dull	30·413	49·4
M'Donnell Bay	NNE. Showery		
Peake	E. Cloudy		
Alice Springs	Calm. Fine		
Daly Waters	SE. Fine		
Port Darwin	E. Fine.	30·110	74·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33′ 22″ East. 19th March, 1873.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 24, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	30·512	47·0	85	W.	10	0·5	0	0·09	8·5
p.m. 3	·400	57·7	60	S.	7	0·2	0		
9	·436	50·6	92	W.	2	0·0	0		1·5
Mean ...	30·450	51·8	79·0		6	0·2	0·0		5·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·041.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 60·3 | Sun—maximum ...... 96·5
Minimum .... 45·1 | Grass—minimum...... 36·8 }

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 133·6.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 62·4.

Total rainfall from January 1 to June 25, 40·657 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to June 1, 27·665 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years =50·071 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	At 9 a.m.—June 25, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterf'ld	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	55·2	—	0
Grafton ...	22		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·7	44·2	0
Narrabri...	196		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	64·9	41·5	0
Armidale...	80	3378	—	63·2	89	E.	1·0	—	43·1	0
P. M'quarie	1		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	68·8	47·1	0
Murrur'di..	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	55·1	34·8	0
Cassilis ...	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	53·1	33·2	0
Muswelb'k	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	58·7	36·5	0
Mudgee ...	131	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	55·4	34·0	0
West M'tld	18		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	62·0	43·5	0
Newcastle	1	112	30·379	49·7	85	NW.	0·2	60·5	46·4	0
Orange ...	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	50·7	29·8	0
Bathurst...	96	2200	30·499	31·0	87	Calm.	0·0	56·5	26·0	0
M. Victoria	61	3490	30·455	40·4	65	W.	2·9	50·9	31·4	0
Woodford.	50	2192	30·301	44·0	—	W.	0·0	52·5	48·4	0
Forbes	176		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	62·2	31·1	0
Parr'matta	16		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	66·5	21·0	0
Sydney	5	155	30·436	47·7	90	W.	0·3	60·3	45·6	0
W'ntw'rth	476		—	—	—	S.	1·0	63·8	38·5	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	56·0	31·1	0
W'longong	0		—	—	—	SW.	9·0	58·4	44·1	0
Goulburn .	54	2129	30·477	32·0	96	Calm	0·0	56·5	27·6	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	68·1	34·9	0
C. St. Geo..	0	170	30·370	55·6	69	S.	4·0	67·2	48·0	0
Queanbe'n .	60		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	55·2	30·7	0
Deniliquin	287	410	30·561	37·0	91	SW.	1·0	60·5	31·2	0
Kiandra ...	88	4640	30·391	29·1	56	Calm.	0·0	69·2	15·6	0
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	S.	9·0	51·6	36·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·415	52·7	81	SW.	1·0	58·0	50·1	0

Frost at Narrabri, Armidale, Orange, Young, Goulburn, Deniliquin, and Kiandra. Foggy at Tenterfield, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Wagga Wagga, and Albury.

Astronomical Memorandum for June 26, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	7.7	4.57	First quarter	3rd
Moon	8.35 a.m.	5.49 p.m.	Full moon	11th
Mercury ...	8.26 a.m.	6.7 p.m.	Last quarter	18th
Venus	3.39 a.m.	2.17 p.m.	New moon	25th
Mars	12 59 p.m.	2.7 a.m.		
Jupiter	10 25 a.m.	9·11 p.m.	Moon's age, 1·3 days.	
Saturn	6 59 p.m.	8.51 a.m.		

Moon.—Apogee, 2nd; Apogee, 30th; in Equator, 5th; G. S. Declination, 12th; in Equator, 19th; G. N. Declination, 25th; Perigee, 14th (midnight).

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 9h. 31m.; p.m., 9h. 51m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
June 25.	9.30 a.m.	W.	Mod., and clear.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Performance every Evening, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.,
GALA MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
Children on this occasion, Half-price to all parts of the house.
Ticket Office open daily from 10 a.m.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Established fifty-two years.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.
The business of the above Society is now carried on by the undersigned, at their offices, No. 96, Pitt-street, next Exchange.
MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO.,
Agents.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES (Limited).
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Victoria Insurance Company of New Pitt-street, Sydney, has been appointed to transact assurance business in connection with this society.
Fire and Marine, Life Assurance and Fidelity Guarantee.

£9000 TO LEND on City Property. Loans negotiated on approved securities.
179, Pitt-street. H. W. STATHAM.

EYE DISEASES and defects exclusively. Mr. Solomon, qualified Oculist and Optician, 284, Pitt-st.

MAURITIUS SUGARS
SMALL MATS AND POCKETS.
ENTIRE CARGO OF THE MARY BLAIR.
For SALE, THIS DAY, Thursday, at our Rooms.
BILLS TO DATE FROM FIRST OF JULY.
The Trade are invited to be in punctual attendance.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.
Auctioneers.
City Mart, June 26.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873.

We have on several recent occasions received intimations of the formation of a Federal Government to settle the sorrows of Spain. This has been strongly opposed by some politicians as a retrograde movement, calculated to perpetuate the separation between the ancient kingdoms of that country, hardly yet welded into one State. The existence of a despotic monarchy supplied the element which is usually sought in Federalism. It gave unity to the Government, without connecting it in sympathy with the various sections of the population, so diverse in origin and in spirit. The idea is that, the despotic authority being broken, the threads of Spanish rule can be collected under the name of Federalism, harmonising so far the interests essentially diverse and contradictory, affording an opportunity to indulge the predilection of parties opposed to each other, allowing Catholicism an exclusive development, giving Liberalism an equal play, connecting together the interests of the Spanish people by abandoning the great points of diversity to their fate, leaving each Spanish district to its own government, to fight out its own quarrels, allowing the iron yoke a despotic control where it is preferred, and permitting freedom to grow up in more favourable regions. Such has been the idea of Federalism, started within a few months or years in Spain. It is a theory which has its attractions; but it is probably impracticable. In whatever form the general Government unites, it must embrace interests in conflict; and that conflict must conduct, without much delay, to civil war.

The French system before all things professes unity of government—everything to be regulated and controlled. The effect of this principle has shown itself under every change for many years; and whether the supreme power was vested in an Emperor or an Assembly, it governed by decrees, and arranged everything upon one uniform plan. But Federalism was particularly detestable to the French nation. It had many of the evils belonging to the German system, before the "iron and blood" boasted of by Prince Bismark established the German unity. The system of Germany, however, though a fatal blow has been struck at Federalism, is far less uniform than the French. There are still many diversities in the methods of control, and still local rights which are respected by the empire; and the municipal idea is not by any means extinct which has often been so strong as really to constitute a federal power.

In the first French revolution a struggle took place to moderate the central Government by a federal element. The revolutionists, however, were terrible enemies to the existence of a scheme which would have rendered them liable to some control, and have imparted to the various sections of France an independent voice. There were, however, various circumstances in France which led to this passion for unity. As a military nation, it was essential to its influence and authority; and there was, beside this, a strong combination of hostile Kings against France, with whom it was impossible to cope excepting by unity. To invoke Federalism was, therefore, held as treason. It was made the badge of a large and intellectual party in France, who first opposed and were ultimately the victims of Robespierre. They were enthusiastic, generally young in years, but the very *élite* of the nation; and they were carried in tumbrels by scores to the guillotine. The whole party therefore perished, and remained disgraced not only by the Red Republicans, but also by the nascent Empire which was created by Napoleon the First. The awful language which was often employed in the contests of these parties indicates the fearfulness of their contentions. If they threatened to strike it was as thunder, and to consume as lightning. They voted cities to ruin by formal decrees, and by this style they described the sole power which ruled in the Republic, "one and indivisible."

The Federal system of America resembled neither the French nor the Spanish ideal. The union of the various parts of America was from the first a movement towards central power and unity of action. The late war has defined and strengthened that Union, which, so long as America is free, may give it a voice to speak and a hand to labour or to strike. But at the same time it has left municipal action free and intact, and still relegated to each circle of citizens a responsible and legal discretion. It has, indeed, one characteristic, which is strongly marked by Tocqueville in his famous work, that in establishing any office it has given a discretion elsewhere unknown. It has appointed the chosen of the people to do a certain work unobstructed by minute rules or individual interference. Thus the delays which under other systems sometimes hinder the Public Service are prevented. It cannot, however, be concealed that this discretion becomes dangerous when coteries rule the masses of the citizens, and such men as we have seen grow into power for a quarter of a century in New York have all their own way. Many persons have doubted whether Federalism will last in America, considering it not as the expression of arbitrary power, but as a means of its regulation and control.

People are often misled by names, and we are not called upon in these columns to establish a federal system as the *ne plus ultra* of good government. Much is written on the subject at home, and those who are opposed to it are described as antiquated fools who are far below the destinies of the colonies. We perfectly understand the advantages of federal government and the losses arising from isolation. All this we know. But we do not want either Mr. Higinbotham, or Mr. Francis, or Mr. Lambton, or even Sir Gavan Duffy to fix our position in the Australian constellation. The motives of some of these gentlemen have been tolerably clearly avowed, as well as the real import of their policy in connection with the present condition of the colonies. It is possible we might arouse a competition which would be very inconvenient to their ambition, but it would be costly, and at present worthless. Until we have a great danger to compel federal action, or clear benefits not otherwise obtainable, we shall presume to call our isolation a useful independence, and subjection a barren unity. This is our creed, not indeed stamped with permanence like that of Mahommed, but lasting so long as will answer the purposes and interests of this colony. The great advantage of being all called Australians, and being known as such throughout Europe, does not strike us as of any great value. We should, no doubt, have more acceptance for some of our great men in Europe were they to present themselves as the representatives of a quasi-nation. We are not aware that this would do us any service in dealing with wool, iron, or gold. Certainly it would not confer any additional weight on our debentures. To have a respectable treasury and money in hand will always make the colonies respectable; as Dr. Franklin, in "Poor Richard," says, "When I have a pig and a cow, everyone wishes me good morrow."

Mr. Anthony Trollope, the most truthful and pleasant depictor of the Australian colonies, expressed himself as much more impressed with the wealth of New South Wales in coal than in gold. He considered that if ever this colony rose to importance through its mineral possessions, it would be through its mineral fuel. If any members of the Royal Society had any doubts on this subject before they listened to the Rev. W. B. Clarke's address last night, they are now probably of a similar opinion. The novelist could scarcely have said more had he heard Mr. Clarke's calm and full statement of the case, but he would probably have been much better able to give a reason for the belief within him. The chief object of the address was coal—the coal supply of the world, as well as that of New South Wales; and it cannot fail to be read with interest far beyond the limits of this great Continent.

Our friends and relatives in the mother country cannot be brought to look with resignation on the gloomy picture of national extinction to which several assiduous British geologists invite their attention. They hear it said, that coal, being the indispensable basis of prosperity, prosperity must disappear when the supply is exhausted, without saying anything disrespectful of so apparently logical a proposition, although they half believe that amongst the resources of science may eventually be found some remedy; but when the proposition is applied to Britain, which by the aforesaid geologists, with more of scientific zeal than patriotic love, is doomed to return, before A.D. 2000, to a condition economically similar to that which prevailed before the Norman conquest, they resist the conclusion, and look for help from within and without. Patriotic association has touched a chord of sympathy in this colony, and we have been devising measures to ease the demand on the British coal-fields, and stay the decadence of the dear old country by supplies from our own mines. But the attempt, we fear, is unavailing. If the proposition just stated be true, namely, that coal (and that at about the present price) is essential to the continuance of England's greatness, there must be a meet and decent resignation to the providential designs of the Great Ruler, which may be to create a "Greater Britain" in this Southern Hemisphere, and to fix the homes of the great nations destined, with ourselves, to conduct the manufacturing work of the world in Upper India or Tropical America.

A discussion occurred not long ago in the House of Commons on this very subject. One of the members appealed to the Government to stop the waste going on, and on no account to allow neighbouring countries to sap the strength of Britain and save their own. He demanded that the exportation to France, Russia, Denmark, Italy, Egypt, Sweden, Brazil, Norway, Cuba, and America, of 5,842,000 tons a year should be stopped, and the Government should resume the guardianship of what was truly national property, and set a check upon its consumption. But the effect of this speaker's statements was extinguished by the placid assurance on the part of a subsequent speaker, that an abundant supply of coal existed in China that would be available for use, when diplomacy, which Disraeli has happily defined to be "force without violence," had opened the way to the Celestial mines. If Britain gathers consolation from no better source than this her case is desperate indeed. If circumstances do not admit of the manufacturing prestige of England being maintained with coal much higher in price than it is at present, the abundance of the mineral in China will not afford relief. Suppose, on the lowest calculation, it were obtained for five shillings per ton at the pit's mouth, is there not the freight to England?—sixty shillings; and then the inland carriage to the consumer, from seven to ten shillings more. Chinese coal at 70s. or 80s. a ton would utterly fail as a means of remedying the evil. If that were the only alternative, there is no question that countries more favourably situated—probably China herself—would possess themselves of the trade and commerce of the present mistress of the world, and the birthplace of the English nation become a spot frequented by the naturalist and the sportsman. It is strange that the nobleman thus sought to pacify the troubled spirit of England by pointing to mines of China, when the supplies of India are nearer, and the colonial coal field, which stretches from Cape Breton towards Newfoundland, is much more available than any!

But Mr. Clarke, as will be seen from a perusal of his address, is not so dismal in his forebodings as his brother geologists. He lengthens out the day of Britain's greatness by casting a doubt on the correctness of the calculations. He thinks, if she is careful with what remains, the empire may last another three or four hundred years—on which, light-hearted Hope is ready to observe, that many unexpected things may happen in that time to disturb calculations and disprove forecasts.

Expectation looks in the direction of science. It is fondly expected that men of science will invent something that will serve the purpose as well as coal. But the gentlemen appealed to will reply that they can no more invent a source of mechanical energy such as water, or wind, or coal, which are all products of solar energy, than they can invent matter. Besides the solar energy, there is no permanent source accessible to us except in so far as this is combined with the moon's attraction and the earth's rotation in the force of the tides, which may to a limited extent supply our needs in certain coast and estuary stations, but never can be widely available. The state of knowledge with respect to the constituents of the crust of the earth does not justify the supposition of there being there any imprisoned forces that man can set free. The man of science, as the minister and controller of nature, can simply direct the forces that exist.

Science may, and doubtless will, point to many ways in which coal may be economised and saved, and to this end there is another powerful influence working with her, namely, price. Sir William Armstrong, in addressing an audience on this subject, in March last, alluded to the unprecedented rise in the price of coal in the past six months—namely, 8s. a ton. This he represented as being equivalent on a year's consumption to a tax of forty-four millions sterling—doubling in towns all existing taxes! If nothing else will teach the people to be careful of their mineral fuel, this is a sort of argument quite irresistible.

But Mr. Clarke directs attention to our supply; and what he says of it is deserving of notice. He bids us believe that lands overlying great deposits of coal are designed by an overruling Providence to be the theatres of human activity; and then we are left to infer, from the extent and richness of the deposit, the magnitude of the future State. There are no means as yet of arriving at certainty with respect to the supply of New South Wales. He refers to a calculation made by the Surveyor of Coal-fields, Mr. Mackenzie, by which it appears that one block of country, upwards of 14,000 square miles in extent, contains sufficient coal to last Great Britain, at the present rate of consumption, for 751 years. Although he does not endorse this calculation, he considers that it falls very far short of what will shortly be proved to be the actual coal supply of this colony.

And what, it may be asked, are we to do with this possession? Well, at present there are customers for it—namely, the sister colonies, India and China, and the mother country for her Southern stations. These demands will not continue. India and China can supply their own need, and will soon do so. The southern colonies will probably draw their coal from New South Wales. Victoria certainly must do so if she determines to traffic in the cheapest market—for with all her searches there is not an appearance worth pursuit. For the rest we can wait the upspring of manufactures and the movements of time. A coal mine is a good stand by, and no one can run off with it while we await the turn of events. Mr. Clarke informs us that our neighbours in Victoria are very anxious to prove that our coal is of Mesozoic and not of Palæozoic age; but this does not in the least affect the value of the gift to us. Victoria received gold for her share, and has pretty well exhausted it; New South Wales received her share of favour mainly in coal, and to what purpose she puts it remains to be seen.

Captain Moresby's Discoveries.—We learn, on authority, that Captain Moresby's proceedings at New Guinea consisted of hoisting—as is usual in such cases—the national flag of the discovering vessel upon several new islands heretofore supposed to be part of the main island. In a telegram to Commodore Stirling, Captain Moresby explains that the right of discovery was exercised by taking possession of these islands pending the decision of the Imperial authorities. The southern part of New Guinea was taken possession of in 1849.

Gold Mining Regulations.—We observe that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the repeal of Section 2 of the Additional Gold Mining Regulations of the 23rd July, 1872; as also that portion of section 131 of the Regulations of 21st March, 1872, which has reference to the making of Statutory declarations by applicants for auriferous leases. The repeal of the above-quoted regulations will apply to all existing and future applications for leases of auriferous tracts. The regulation of 23rd July, now repealed, provided that: "Any applicant for a lease of an auriferous tract, who shall fail, within three months of the date of such application, to make the statutory declaration under Regulation 131 of the 21st of March, 1872, shall, unless good cause be shown for such delay, forfeit the deposit and survey fee if paid on the same, and the application will be cancelled." The Statutory declaration referred to was to have been made at the expiration of fourteen days, if no objections were lodged against the granting of the lease applied for, and was to the effect that the applicant had complied with all the requirements set forth with regard to the applications for leases. We believe that there were hundreds of leaseholders who, in point of fact, had complied with all the prescribed requirements, but who had neglected to make the declarations that they had done so. But for the repeal of the regulations in question, property of immense value would have been forfeited.

Supreme Court.—Business, This Day.—Term List.—Motion: Dibbs v. Colonial Sugar Company, for leave to appeal. Rules for argument, &c.: Rev. Adam Thomson, quo warranto; Carline v. Brown, new trial motion; Bayley v. Elkington, new trial motion: Rowe v. Watson, demurrer.

Botanic Gardens.—The Band of the New South Wales Artillery will perform on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock, weather permitting.

Arrival of Fox Hounds.—All who are interested in hunting will be pleased to learn that the long-expected hounds were safely landed from the ship Leicester on Monday last. The voyage was rather a rough one, and the fact that not a dog was lost speaks well for the care and attention bestowed upon them. There are ten couples and nine fine pups; and as they have been selected by good judges from the best packs in England, the members of our Hunt Club may expect sport equal to that to be obtained in the "old country." His Excellency has kindly given them a temporary abode at the back of Government House, until arrangements have been completed for their reception elsewhere.

Small-bore Rifle Club.—On Saturday last, the members of this club held their usual quarterly prize meeting, when some extraordinarily good shooting was made, no less than four of the competitors making the *possible* number at 200 yards, Mr. Gee also repeating the performance at 300 yards. We believe this has seldom, if ever, been equalled. There were three prizes at each range, so that one of the four highest at 200 yards had to be content with nothing, which is rather hard, after making all bullseyes. The usual handicap was given—winners of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes at first range being handicapped 3, 2, and 1 point respectively. The winners at 200 yards were—1st prize, Mr. Gee; 2nd prize, Mr. Cooper; 3rd prize, Mr. Brownlow. At 300 yards—1st prize, Mr. Gee; Messrs. Slade and Linsley tieing for 2nd and 3rd prizes. 1st aggregate, Mr. Gee; 2nd ditto, Mr. Cooper. The wind was light and variable; weather fine, atmosphere clear. The following are the scores:—

	200 yards.	300 yards.	
Mr. D. Gee ...	[illegible]—28	[illegible]—28	56
J. Cooper ...	[illegible]—28	[illegible]—25	53
R. Brownlow ...	[illegible]—28	[illegible]—24	52
J. J. Slade ...	[illegible]—28	[illegible]—24	52
J. Bushelle ...	[illegible]—27	[illegible]—23	50
J. R. Linsley ...	[illegible]—25	[illegible]—24	49
J. S. Lynch ...	[illegible]—26	[illegible]—22	48
A. Shaw ...	[illegible]—23	[illegible]—21	44
W. Freeman ...	[illegible]—23	[illegible]—20	43

Shoalhaven.—It is remarked in the *News* of Saturday last, that the Shoalhaven River, with its three-quarters of a mile width, was not more than two feet above the usual level of high tide during the late heavy rains.

Funeral of Sir T. A. Murray.—The funeral of the late Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, the President of the Legislative Council, took place yesterday morning, moving from his residence, Richmond House, Darlinghurst, at ten o'clock, and proceeding thence to St. Jude's Cemetery, at Randwick. At the invitation in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary, published on Tuesday evening last, a large number of the Civil officers of the Government attended as a mark of respect for the deceased. Amongst these were the Hon. the Premier (Mr. Henry Parkes) and the Hon. Messrs. G. A. Lloyd (Colonial Treasurer), J. S. Farnell (Secretary for Lands), J. Sutherland (Secretary for Public Works), E. Butler (Attorney-General), and J. G. L. Innes (the Solicitor-General), his Honor the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen; Sir William M. Manning, Q.C.; Sir James Martin, Q.C.; the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.; and the Hon. Messrs. J. Blaxland, John Campbell, Charles Campbell, Alexander Campbell, F. M. Darley, J. Docker, S. D. Gordon, J. Hay, R. Owen, H. Moore, and B. Russell were also present. The funeral was also attended by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. W. M. Arnold; the Clerk of the Parliaments, Mr. J. J. Calvert; the Clerk-Assistant of the Upper House, Mr. A. P. Clapin; Mr. S. M. Mowle and Mr. L. S. Cooper, the first and second clerks of the same branch of the legislature; Mr. C. Martens, Mr. John A. Scarr; Mr. Stephen W. Jones, the clerk of Assembly; Mr. John A. Vivian (the clerk-assistant), and other officers of the two Houses. Amongst the members of Assembly observed to be present were Mr. John Hurley, Mr. J. R. Nowlan, Mr. G. W. Allen, and Mr. W. R. Piddington; and Mr. W. C. Windeyer, Mr. Principal Under-Secretary Halloran, Mr. John Rae, Mr. H. C. Russell (Government Astronomer), Mr. J. Barnett (Colonial Architect), the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. Mr. Galloway, Mr. H. Lumsdaine, Mr. Harold Maclean (the Sheriff), the Hon. J. B. Wilson, Mr. F. Macnab, Mr. John Whitton, C.E. (Engineer-in-chief for Railways), Mr. E. O. Moriarty (Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers), Mr. M. E. Murnin, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Mr. S. H. Pearce, Mr. W. E. Plunkett, and several others close up. Mr. George Campbell, Mr. W. Laidley, Mr. G. F. Wise, Mr. Charles Cowper, W.P.M., Mr. Booth, Mr. W. L. Edwards, Mr. Ford, Mr. Du Faur, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Booth, Mr. Spier, the Rev. Thomas Kemmis, the Rev. Mr. Horton, M. De Gyulay, the Rev. E. M. Saliniere, the French Consul (M. E. Simon), M. Courtin (Chancelier to the French Consulate), and Mr. Reeve also followed the hearse. A guard of honour of foot and horse police (under the orders of inspector Rawlinson) were on duty in front of the residence of the deceased—the funeral being marshalled by Captain M'Lerie, I.G., in person. There were about eighty carriages and cabs, and in the cortège, besides the carriage of his Excellency the Governor, were the carriages of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and of other personal friends of the deceased. The funeral reached Randwick shortly before 12 o'clock. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of St. Jude's, and the Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney, Dr. F. Barker. The remains of the deceased are buried—according to the written directions of Sir Terence—in the same grave as his friend Mr. Edmund Powell, barrister, who died at the close of the year 1864. The grave lies in a sheltered and beautiful spot, on the north-eastern corner of St. Jude's churchyard, in full view of the waves of the Pacific.

Kent-street Ragged School.—On Tuesday evening last, a tea meeting was given to the children attending this school. There were about 150 boys and girls present, who appeared thoroughly to enjoy the tempting cake, fruit, &c., kindly provided for them, by the friends of the school. After which his Honor Judge Hargrave addressed the children, and presented the prizes, accompanying each with a few suitable and kind remarks. The prizes were provided only for the boys who attend the Sunday night school, which now number from 80 to 120 boys. A number of ladies and gentlemen deeply interested in the welfare of these schools were present, and appeared much gratified.

Sydney Choral Society.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Sydney Choral Society was held last night in St. Andrew's schoolroom, Pitt-street. Mr. C. J. Jackson was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Herr Schmitt resigning his position as conductor of the society, on account of ill health. It was resolved that the name of the Society should henceforth be the Sydney Philharmonic Society; and that the following be the office-bearers and committee for the ensuing year:—Conductor and musical director, Mr. A. Rea; organists, Messrs. E. A. Roper, and J. A. Delany; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. Lardner; committee, Messrs. C. J. Jackson, John Pope, E. Haviland, T. F. Ward, Robert Butcher, J. S. Benson, J. D. Delany, W. Wiley, J. A. Engel; hon. secretary, Mr. J. D. Delany. The treasurer's statement showed that there was a balance at the bank of £27, and property in hand to the amount of £16; but against this there were liabilities amounting to £117, which left the society indebted to the amount of £73. The balance sheet, being duly audited, was adopted, and the meeting closed.

Affray in the Bush.—An account is given by the *Bendigo Advertiser* of a rather serious affray which took place in the bush near Splitter's Creek, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. Two Italians, named Antonio Negri and Antonio Gamell, with their mate, a German, named Lewis Slater, were returning at about the hour named to their hut from the Splitter's Creek Hotel. A quarrel arose between Slater and Negri, when Slater pulled off his shirt, and cried "Stand out; I'll take it out of you." Negri said, "I am not going to fight." Slater rushed him, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which both combatants fell to the ground. They were picked up by Gamell, and renewed the conflict with threefold fury. Here we must let the curtain fall upon the scene, as the thread of evidence is lost. Next morning a miner, named Patterson, working on the same line as these foreigners, went to their hut, and on entering saw at a glance that something was wrong. He saw Slater on the floor, with both hands on his stomach, apparently in great agony. He examined the man, and was astonished at seeing a frightful gash in his stomach two inches long, and another in his thigh. He asked what was the matter. Slater replied that he had fallen over a log, and that a splinter pierced him. Patterson got a horse and cart, and brought the wounded man to the Sandhurst hospital. Patterson, upon being informed by Dr. Macgillivray that the man had been stabbed, went to give information to the police. Negri was locked up; but, taking Gamell, the police drove to the scene of the occurrence, which is five miles from Sandhurst, on the M'Ivor Road. Gamell pointed out the spot where the affray had taken place. There were to be seen traces of a struggle, and two or three large pools of blood. Close by was a small waterhole, and it was evident that the men had scrambled into it whilst fighting; there was the appearance of a desperate conflict close to the edge of the creek, where there were also traces of blood. The constables next went to the hut, where they found Slater's clothing; the trousers were saturated with blood, and were cut in several places, as if they had been penetrated by a knife. The shirt was not cut in that manner, it having been cast off before the battle commenced. On returning to Sandhurst, both prisoners—who denied having used a knife—were locked up on a charge of maliciously cutting and wounding Slater, who is at present in the hospital, the injuries from which he is suffering being of a most serious character. He persists in his statement that he sustained the injury by falling over a log; but Dr. Macgillivray is of opinion that the wounds were inflicted by a short instrument, such as a knife.

Marble.—"Samples of black marble," the *Gippsland Mercury* states, "have been brought into Sale lately similar to those shown some months back; it is pure limestone, easy to dress, and takes a splendid polish, the fossil shells of all shapes and in all positions giving it a beautiful appearance. We had one piece roughly dressed by Mr. Barry, and handed it to Mr. Staveley for report by the Government. Mr. Campbell has since dressed a larger piece."

The Kennedys.—The closing entertainments of Mr. Kennedy and his family in this city are being given this week. The first part of the programme last night consisted of an epitome of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Waverley." Mr. Kennedy narrated with dramatic power many of the leading incidents connected with the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, and introduced a number of appropriate songs which he sang most effectively. The audience were highly delighted with his representation of Scottish character; and it would be difficult to say whether his well-told stories or well-rendered songs were most appreciated. The second part of the programme comprised a miscellaneous selection of pianoforte music, songs, and glees, very creditably executed by members of the family. Among the songs was one worthy of mention as having been composed by the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, and entitled, "The waggin' o' oor dog's tail." Hearing the author sing it in his own drawing-room, Mr. Kennedy procured a manuscript copy of it, and has since sung it in various parts of the world. It is needless to say that it received full justice at the hands of Mr. Kennedy, and it caused much amusement. A change of programme is announced for each of the three closing nights of these popular entertainments.

Complimentary Ball.—A complimentary ball given to Mr. J. Hall, teacher of dancing, by his pupils, took place on Tuesday evening, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Haymarket, and proved a great success, the large room being filled by a select party of ladies and gentlemen. A first-class band of music was engaged for the occasion, and the refreshments provided by Mrs. Harrison gave every satisfaction. Mr. F. Smith officiated as master of ceremonies.

Victoria Theatre.—On Monday night, Mr. James Carden, who has been making a professional tour in the country districts, reappeared at the Victoria Theatre, and met with a warm reception. The play of "Camille" was chosen for the occasion. Mr. Carden undertook the character of Armand Duval, in which he justified the encomiums that have been passed upon him by the Press. He was ably sustained by Miss Adelaide Bowring as Camille, her rendition being natural and touching. "Camille" retained its place upon the boards during the past three nights, and, notwithstanding counter attractions, the attendance was most encouraging. To-night, the complimentary benefit tendered by the members of the company and other employés to Mr. Bennett, the lessee of the theatre, is to take place. An attractive programme has been announced, but the fact that this will be the last performance of Mr. and Mrs. George Darrell will probably be sufficient to ensure a bumper house. Lieutenant Callen and the members of the Volunteer Brigade Band have given their services, and will play, amongst other selections, the overture from the "Barber of Seville."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Shah of Persia has been greatly fêted since his arrival in London, and the demonstrations of welcome still continue. He has instituted an Order of the Sun for ladies, and conferred it on her Majesty the Queen and on the Princess Alexandra, wife of the Prince of Wales.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of 300 per annum being granted to Dr. Livingstone as a pension, in recognition of his distinguished services in Africa.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Sir Bartle Frere has assumed the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society.

CHOLERA IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Cholera has broken out in America, and is reported to be spreading.

SPAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Spanish Ministry has proposed the abolition of the legation to the Pope.

CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The *Pekin Gazette* announces that the Emperor will receive the British Foreign Minister.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST KHIVA.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

General Kauffmann has captured the fortress of Kasarass, on the left bank of the river Amu Daria, putting the enemy to flight. He is rapidly advancing towards Khiva.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BATHURST.

WEDNESDAY.

The two men who robbed utton's store have been fully identified, and committed for trial.

A Masonic dinner was held in the Town-hall, yesterday evening, and it was very successful.

The members of the Church of England have decided to welcome Dr. Barker (the Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney) on his visit to Bathurst, by holding a public tea meeting.

A madman, named Charles Hozier, committed suicide by hanging himself, in the watch-house, this morning. He was seen at 1 o'clock in the cell walking about; and at 7 he was found by the lock-up keeper suspended by the neck against the wall. The man had tied a handkerchief round the iron bars of the window, fastened to this a saddle-strap which he had worn as a waist-belt, and, after making a running noose, he is supposed to have drawn himself up so as to be able to put his head in it, and then allowed himself to drop. No struggle was heard; and the body was warm when discovered.

At a public meeting last evening, at the Courthouse, a resolution was passed, affirming the desirableness of forming a mounted rifle corps in Bathurst.

NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

The woman, Lewis, who murdered her infant and cut her own throat, succeeded last night, during the momentary absence of watchers, in securing a pair of scissors with which she reopened the wound in her neck, and bled to death in a few minutes.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Colonial Treasurer asked for a vote of £170,000, on account, for next year, but, in consequence of the opposition to the proposition, it was withdrawn. The Assembly is now passing the Supplementary Estimates, and a speedy dissolution of Parliament is expected.

The Claus and Rekel concerts are very successful.

During the floods at Cecil Plains, Darling Downs, eight persons were swept away; only one body (that of a child) has been recovered. A thousand sheep were also lost.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Electoral Bill has been carried by a very large majority.

The eight hours bill is likely to fall through in the Council.

A number of valuable Southdown sheep arrived per Carlisle Castle.

Edward Cummings Madden, a young man from Sydney, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Vagrant Act for passing valueless cheques on the Bank of New South Wales.

A coursing match for £200 between Culloden and Celerity take place to-morrow.

The Reighel, from Hamburg to Brisbane, was spoken on April 18. All well.

His Excellency the Governor attended the Council Chamber this afternoon, and assented to the Postal and Consolidated Revenue Bills.

Lady Bowen will proceed to Europe in a few months for the benefit of her health.

Toorak will be given up on the expiry of the lease in March.

A bill will be brought in to regulate the police force.

Mr. M'Bain's motion that the mail contract entered into by the Government is unsatisfactory, comes on for discussion to-night. It is sure to be rejected by a large majority.

There have been large sales of salt: from 700 to 800 tons sold, on the spot and to arrive, up to £4 10s., and the price is likely to rise. Resin, £15 15s. Wheat is less firm; best, 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10s. Maize is firmer at 5s. 2d.

Mrs. Dal. Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report 825 head of cattle forward; quality, good to prime. There was a good demand—prime realizing 25s. per 100 lbs.; medium, 22s. 6d. Best bullocks, £10 10s. to £11 12s. 6d.; medium, £9 to £10. 15,000 sheep penned, which met a brisk sale; 60lb. wethers, well woolled, 16s.; 50lb. wethers, 14s.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report 16,000 sheep yarded, many being good; prices about 6d. lower. We averaged 13s. for 3000 Lachlan wethers; medium quality only. About 1300 cattle entered: part sold to-day at slight improvement. We sold 370 first-class store bullocks on the Darling at £6, and at Forbes 1100 bullocks, at £5 5s. cash.

Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co. report:—Fat cattle market up to 10s.; best beef, 27s. 6d. per 100 lbs. We sold M'George's bullocks at £9 16s., and Mr. M'Millan's at £9 10s. 16,000 sheep yarded. There was a good demand, but the market was slightly easier. We sold Illilawah wethers at 14s.; Caroonboon ewes at 11s. 6d.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report 1200 cattle entered; prices advanced 15s. We sold 170 head Glassford's, averaging £10 15s. 6d. 15,000 sheep yarded; prices easier. Best wethers 16s., others 10s to 14s., according to quality.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Derwent (s.), from Launceston; Albion (s.), from New Zealand; Eskdale (ship), from Liverpool.

HOBART TOWN.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

The Assembly has decided to discontinue Port Arthur as a penal settlement immediately accommodation can be provided on the main land.

The subject of a deviation in the railway route is being debated, and an intercolonial tariff bill has been introduced.

NEW ZEALAND.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

News has been received from New Zealand to the 19th. Matters were quiet in Waikato. Rewards were offered for Sullivan's murderers—£1000 for Purukuru and £500 for the others.

His Excellency Governor Fergusson had a good reception. He was sworn in by torchlight at Wellington.

Mr. Fergusson has relieved Captain Machell as aide-de-camp.

Two sharp shocks of earthquake have been felt at Wellington.

The Hon. J. Macandrew has been again elected Government Superintendent of the Province of Otago.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Thomas Russell, who has arrived in San Francisco, stating that Mr. Featherstone has made arrangements for dispatching 1500 emigrants from England.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The price of cereals remains unchanged.

A sale of Tasmanian cart stock averaged £40.

Wheat is offering at 6s. 3d.; flour at £14 14s.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

WE have been visited within the past week or ten days with such heavy and continuous rains that the roads have been flooded in all directions, and traffic, both by road and river, has been stopped between Brisbane and Ipswich. The river steamers and Cobb's coaches have alike been prevented from travelling—the former by the excessive rise in the river, and the latter by the inundation of the road at the points where it is crossed by the principal creeks. The departure of the steamers, both north and south, has been delayed from the same cause, and, what with the stoppage of mails, and the cessation of all kinds of communication, save by the telegraphic wire, things have been dull enough, commercially speaking; and although we have had a fine sky overhead for the last day or two, there is plenty of water yet to run off, and ordinary traffic cannot be resumed for some days to come. At Ipswich, the Bremer rose fully forty feet above its ordinary level. At Toowoomba the creeks rose to a greater extent than has been known for twenty years past, and miles of the surrounding country were under water. Owing to slips on the main range incline, and the damage done by the rain on other parts of the railway line between Ipswich and Toowoomba, the Commissioner has ordered the stoppage of the morning train down and the afternoon train up, and it is not unlikely that, if the rain should again set in, the traffic will be temporarily suspended altogether. On the line between Toowoomba and Dalby several of the bridges are reported to have been seriously injured, and one of some importance near Jondaryan has been so undermined as to make it unsafe for trains to pass over, and the consequence is that passengers have to "hump" their luggage from one train to the other. On the Gympie line of road the North Pine River has risen to such an extent that Cobb's coach, which started last Monday morning has been detained there ever since the ford presented the appearance of a foaming torrent; and, to make matters worse, the flood has interrupted telegraphic communication. At Warwick the Condamine is reported to have risen one foot higher than during the great flood of 1864; while at Stanthorpe, the tin miners are said to be swamped out on most of the claims. Dams have been washed away, costly machinery destroyed, and waterholes which have been emptied at great expense have been again filled to overflowing. I can only account for the small amount of damage sustained in Brisbane by the fact of the river having been deepened by dredging, and so affording a freer outlet for the accumulated waters. Yesterday afternoon one of the river steamers came down from Ipswich to Brisbane in two hours and a-half, bringing the only mail we have had from that place for some days. At the hour of writing the sky is comparatively free from cloud, and the westerly wind has set in—one of the best guarantees we can have at this season of continued fine weather. The river and its tributary creeks will doubtless subside to the ordinary level in a few days.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

The date of the foregoing portion of my letter will show that it was intended for dispatch on Friday last, but on that day the Brisbane had risen to such an extent that the wharfs were all covered, and the current (running at least eight knots) was too strong to permit of any shipping business being done. The vessels at all the wharfs were inaccessible for either loading or unloading, and the A. S. N. Company's agent (Captain O'Reilly) determined to delay the departure of the southern and northern boats until this (Monday) morning. On Saturday, there was a perceptible fall from hour to hour, and the current slackened considerably. On Friday night, it was computed that there were not less than 1000 acres of cultivated land under water in the Oxley district; but the Gympie road had become sufficiently clear to enable the coaches to pass, though not without difficulty. No mails arrived until late on Friday night, however; and, as the Ipswich road was still reported impassable up to a late hour on Saturday, the postal authorities adopted the expedient of chartering one of the river boats, by which mails were despatched to the Southern and Western districts, via Ipswich, yesterday (Sunday) morning. The boat also conveyed the Commissioner of Railways and a staff of officers, whose intention was to pass up the line by special trian, and ascertain the damage sustained by the railway. It is reported that several slips have occurred in the steep cuttings on the main range section of the line, and that a portion of the embankment had been carried away on the level country between Laidley and Gatton. The greatest injury, however, has been done by the flood on the Dalby line, near Jondaryan; and, although traffic will not be suspended, trains will not be enabled to run through for some little time. I am happy to say that the Ipswich road is now clear, as the "heavy coach" (Cobb and Co.'s) arrived in Brisbane yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, being the first we have had down the road for some days past. From all parts of the colony news is gradually coming in of damage and disaster; but it is evident, from the accounts that reach us here, that the flood has not been so severe as that of 1864, excepting in a few localities. In Brisbane it was certainly between three and four feet below the level of that year; but, although the wharfs were flooded, the merchants had so far profited by experience as to take timely precautions in removing goods from the basement stories. Thus it happens that the actual losses sustained have principally arisen from expense of removal and stoppage of business. Now the weather is cold and clear, and in some parts of the city and suburbs, early yesterday morning, a slight hoar frost was visible.

On Tuesday last, the Estimates-in-Chief for 1874, the Supplementary Estimates for 1873, and the Additional Supplementary Estimates (No. 3) for 1872, were laid before the Assembly in the usual form, by message from the Governor, and on the following day, the Treasurer delivered his financial statement, to which I shall presently refer. The Estimates for 1874 show an anticipated revenue of £1,141,200, and an expenditure (inclusive of interest on debentures) of £962,327, thus leaving an apparent surplus of £178,873. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1874 are thus made up, but I have shown, in the last column under the head of revenue, the actual receipts for 1872:—

REVENUE.	Estimated for 1874.		Received in 1872.
Customs and excise	£545,000	..	£419,853
Land (exclusive of Land Orders)	184,500	..	217,678
Pastoral rents, &c.	121,500	..	113,956
Gold revenue	16,000	..	23,412
Duty stamps	36,000	..	28,219
Postage	26,200	..	23,459
Harbour and light dues	11,000	..	8,633
Electric Telegraph	23,000	..	16,525
Railway receipts	125,000	..	89,715
Licenses	33,000	..	28,089
Fees of office	7,000	..	5,686
Fines and forfeitures	2,000	..	1,826
Civil Service fund	1,000	..	1,626
Miscellaneous receipts	10,000	..	10,212
Total	£1,141,200	..	£988,888

The Treasurer's estimate of revenue for this year amounted to £1,037,700, so that Mr. Bell does not anticipate a larger increase than some £100,000 next year. The special receipts which are not included under the ordinary head of revenue, amount to £13,350, only the odd hundreds above the estimate for this year. The following is a statement of the expenditure:—Schedules A, B, and C, including the salary of the Governor, the Ministers, the Judges, the Auditor-General, retiring allowances, and £350 to the ministers of religion whose interest in the Government vote was respected, £17,862; Executive and Legislative £11,000; Colonial Secretary's Department, £255,154; Administration of Justice, £16,284; Colonial Treasurer's Department, £66,339; Public Lands' Department, £40,092; Public Works' Department, £188,507; Postmaster-General's Department, £101,464; Auditor-General's Department, £3625; interest on debentures, £262,000. The additional Supplementary Estimates for 1872 (No. 3), amount to £42,648, and the Supplementary for 1873 to £119,292, so that the Treasurer will have no difficulty in disposing of his anticipated surplus. A statement appended to the Estimates-in-chief shows that, inclusive of the last loan in 1872, the indebtedness of the colony amounts to £5,253,286. Debentures have been sold to the tune of £4,201,850, the gross proceeds to the colony being £4,022,107 11s. 6d. The annual charge for interest on the several loans amounts to £242,111, and the due dates of the debentures extend from 1882 to 1913.

On Wednesday, the 18th, the Colonial Treasurer delivered his financial statement, but, after having given the figures contained in the foregoing paragraph, it is scarcely necessary to do more than refer to a few of the principal points. At the outset, Mr. Bell congratulated the country and himself that his anticipations for the past year (1872) had been more than realized, and that he had netted a surplus of over £136,000; and he believed there was every prospect of a still better result in 1873, judging from the returns for the first five months. The overdraft balance that had accumulated, year after year, would have amounted to £268,000 odd in January 1873, but as Parliament had included an item of £360,000 in the loan to pay off the overdraft, Mr. Bell claimed to have a credit balance at that date of about £81,000. By the end of this year he expected to have a surplus of fully £200,000, and he proposed to leave to the new Parliament the responsibility of disposing of it. With reference to the Civil Service, it was stated that, owing to the increased cost of living, the Government had placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1873 a sum of £20,000 in the shape of allowances, with a view to increasing the salaries of Civil servants receiving £150 per annum and under 12½ per cent.; those over £150 and less than £300 10 per cent., and those with £300 and over 7½ per cent. Speaking of the gold duty, which ceases at the end of this year, Mr. Bell pointed out that the yield had increased so rapidly that the colony was now producing at the rate of 210,000 oz. annually. After dealing with a quantity of statistics as to the minerals produced, &c., the Treasurer went on to refer to the Public debt, stating the total amount of loans authorized at £5,253,286. The Government had in hand, of the last issued 4 per cent. debentures, £966,500 worth, and an unexpended loan balance of £990,000, while all outstanding Treasury Bills and other liabilities were included in the five millions and a quarter of debt already mentioned. Mr. Bell entered at some length into the details connected with the floating of the last loan, at four per cent., defending the action taken by the Government in disposing of the greater bulk of the debentures at 86. The greater portion of the Treasurer's statement consisted of such statistical matter as the Register usually affords, and a *resumé* of the various works which had been carried out by the present Government in the improvement of navigation, affording facilities for inland traffic, and a number of other achievements. Before concluding, Mr. Bell announced that, owing to the failure of the European and other Life Insurance Companies at home, the Government had prepared a bill for extending the provisions of the Government Assurance and Annuity Act, which is now limited in its operation to life policies of £100, and annuities of £20. The idea is, apparently, to extend these amounts, and give the Government a share of the profits derivable from insurance business. After stating that the Government had sent home for £20,000 worth of silver coin, in addition to the £8000 worth previously procured, Mr. Bell concluded his Budget by moving for the grant of a lump sum of £140,000 on account of 1874. This unusual course was objected to, and the motion was not pressed.

Although there was literally no discussion on the Budget, there was plenty of debate on other matters: Mr. Palmer brought forward his resolutions for confirming the action of the delegates at the Intercolonial Conference with regard to the Torres Straits mail service—about which no decision has yet been arrived at—and a number of other matters were dealt with; but it was not fated that the "Parliamentary train" should run in the ordinary track that night. Mr. Walter Scott got the House into committee of the whole on the subject of the abolition of the duty on salt, and amendment after amendment was proposed, to the great discomfort and perplexity of the chairman. Gradually the debate lapsed into an interchange of amenities, the Opposition, or a few of them, contending that, if the duty were taken off salt, there should be no impost on gold-mining or sugar-growing machinery. Ultimately the discussion drifted into a mere "talk against time" arrangement, and after twenty-four hours' sitting the chairman had to refer a point to the Speaker, who, upon resuming his chair, found that the hour for meeting afresh had arrived, and declared the House adjourned. When hon. members assembled again in half-an-hour, there was a *blasé* air about them that did not at all betoken work, and Mr. Palmer wisely moved an adjournment until the following Tuesday.

THE PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRIC IN VICTORIA.—The Bishop of Melbourne, on behalf of the committee for the endowment fund of the contemplated bishopric of Ballarat, has made an appeal to the members and friends of the Church of England. It is pointed out that half the sum required for the new see—£10,000—has to be raised by private contribution. Subscriptions and donations have been enrolled to the amount of £7000, but many of the subscriptions are payable by instalments in the course of from two to five years, and the amount actually paid up is about £3200. In asking the members of the Church to contribute to the fund, the Bishop remarks that it is most desirable that the required amount should be completed before the next session of the Church Assembly, as in that case steps might be taken at once for the appointment of a bishop to the new see.

HORSE DISEASE.—Another new horse disease is reported by the *Talbot Leader*:—A disease for which there is no assignable cause has made its appearance among the horses in this and the surrounding district. The symptoms are general weakness and sleepiness, an inability as it were to do half the work ordinarily expected, and this notwithstanding good feed and careful grooming. Mr. Foley, a farmer at Mount Cameron, has recently lost a hitherto valuable horse from this unexplainable debility.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

WE are indebted to the Colonial Secretary for the following copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General respecting his negotiations with the New Zealand Premier on this subject:—

"Melbourne, 12th June, 1873.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, with reference to the Commission authorising me to proceed to New Zealand, London, and Washington in connection with the establishment of a mail service between Sydney and Great Britain, via San Francisco, that I arrived at Auckland on the 30th ultimo, at which place I received a telegram from the Hon. Mr. Vogel expressing his regret that he was too unwell to meet me at that city, and stating that he had under the circumstances sent the Government steamer Luna to convey me to Wellington. I accordingly proceeded in that steamer, and arrived on the 3rd June. On the same day (3rd June) I had an interview with Mr. Vogel, and discussed at some length the subject of an arrangement between the colonies for the establishment of a Pacific Mail Service.

"I explained the nature of the provisional contract which has been made by the New South Wales Government, and proposed that the two colonies should jointly undertake the service between Sydney and San Francisco, via Kandavau, Fiji, and Honolulu, including a separate connecting line between Kandavau, Auckland, Wellington, Christ Church, and Dunedin (New Zealand), on the following terms, viz.:—

"New South Wales to contribute	..	..	£35,000
"New Zealand ditto..	..	..	25,000
"Total amount of subsidy required for ten-knot service, as provided in the provisional contract	..	..	£60,000

"In the event of subsidies being obtained from other Governments, the amount to be equally divided between New South Wales and New Zealand.

"After a long conversation, Mr. Vogel desired that the consideration of the matter might be deferred until the following day, in order that he might consult with his colleagues. In this I concurred, and in the meantime determined to submit my proposal in writing, which I did in the form of a letter, dated 3rd June, copy of which I enclose for your information.

"On the next day (4th June), by appointment, I met Mr. Vogel and several members of the Cabinet, and the subject was then again fully discussed, with, I regret to say, no satisfactory result, Mr. Vogel intimating that no service would be acceptable to the New Zealand Government unless it provided for the main line of steamers calling at one or more of the New Zealand ports. I urged the unreasonableness of requiring the whole of the Australian mails and passengers to make a detour of three days' duration, when a service in every way sufficient for New Zealand, performed by steam vessels of from 800 to 1000 tons, could be secured at a small cost by a separate line of steamers between Kandavau and New Zealand ports, which vessels would peform the mail service of the whole of the New Zealand coast, and thus practically make New Zealand one terminus of the Pacific service. During the interview Mr. Vogel expressed some doubt as to the ability of the contractor to carry out what he had undertaken, and in order to remove any difficulties on this point, I deemed it expedient to write the letter dated the 4th June, a copy of which is annexed. I may, however, here mention that Mr. Vogel stated that he was satisfied as to the sufficiency of the contractor's sureties, remarking that if the New South Wales Government would consent to cancel the present contract and make another on the terms which his Government desired, he was willing that the present contractor should have the preference in such new contract.

"As I was anxious to catch the English mail steamer Bangalore, at Melbourne, and as I felt that I could not further advance matters by remaining any longer at Wellington, I left the Cabinet sitting, receiving a promise that the decision arrived at would be communicated to me by letter addressed to Melbourne.

"I left Wellington, per Tararua, on the 4th instant, and on the arrival of the steamer at Hokitika on the 6th, I received a telegram from Mr. Vogel stating that the promised reply had been forwarded to Melbourne. About the same time that I received this telegram some Greymouth and Hokitika newspapers of the 6th were brought on board the steamer, and in them I found, to my great surprise, the substance of my proposal was published in the form of lengthy Press telegrams, as well as the reply said to have been sent to me, accompanied by comments and inaccurate statements as to what verbally passed between myself and the New Zealand Government.

"I am writing to Mr. Vogel, calling his attention to these inaccuracies, and complaining of the irregular and discourteous proceeding of publishing correspondence before it is complete, and even before a portion of it could reach the person to whom it was addressed.

"I have nothing further to add to this communication except that I shall proceed to England by the Bangalore on the 18th instant, where I trust I shall be able successfully to carry out the object of my mission.

"I have, &c.,

"SAUL SAMUEL.

"The Hon. Henry Parkes, &c., &c., Colonial Secretary, Sydney."

HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Friday last I made a careful examination of Mathewson's claim, with a view to find out something definite with regard to the cross-course in that claim as affecting the claims immediately north. A gully traversing the claim, and separating Hawkins Hill proper from the Red Hill, has long been a subject of discussion. Some have said it has exercised no influence on the course of the veins, others have suggested that it has cut them off altogether, others again have attributed its formation to some disturbance in the strata, either a heave or a cross-course. That it arises from this last cause is now proved beyond a doubt, as as fine a sample of a cross-course has been laid bare as one could wish to see. I propose now giving such data as, with the help of existing plans, will enable anyone who likes to take the trouble to lay out for himself on paper the present state of affairs. At 220 feet from the surface in Mathewson's shaft a cross-cut west was put in, from which a drive north reached the cross-course. I set up my instrument at the mouth of the drive, 24 feet in the cross-cut from the rope of the south bucket, and bearing from it E. 10° S. A line of 38 feet 6 inches, in a direction N. 44° E., gives the intersection of the drive and cross-course, at which place I set up the instrument again. About 18 feet of the cross-course is open, but the walls are not sufficiently bared to allow of proper observation; as well as I could make out its direction was E. 23½° N., and reversing the instrument W. 22° S. This must be taken as only approximate; first, from the insufficient amount of wall laid bare; and, secondly, from the fact that both drive and cross-course are so filled with mullock as only to allow of a man creeping in on his stomach. Having done thus much, it remained to decide whether the continuation of the vein was north of the cross-course, and here every one seems at fault. The whole bearing of the country is west. Quartz leaders, commencing in almost nothing and gradually increasing in thickness, run towards the N.W.; but it is difficult to decide whether these are merely floors from the crammed up state of the place. Again, in the east, a part of the cross-course has fallen, showing a narrow vein, apparently heaved upwards, which might be the lost vein. There are some who maintain that it continues ahead, but I think the balance of testimony is in favour of a west heave, which is my own opinion. It would be beyond my province to give a dissertation on cross-courses and heaves here, so I leave the matter as it stands. I give a description of things as they are, and leave every one to draw his own conclusions. Mr. Hampden, to whose kindness I am indebted for being allowed to make the investigation, has left the matter till he reaches the cross-course in his drive at 300 feet below the surface, where, the country being settled, he will be better able to judge what he is about. As this drive is in nearly 30 feet by this time, the question will soon be set at rest for ever. In concluding this subject, I may remark that in this, as in every other case of the hill, good gold attends the disruption. From the cross-cut to the bottom of the well-hole is 87 feet; from ditto to where the vein was cut in downright, 57 feet; and to the drive, 80 feet. The winze is being sunk 14 feet in the drive from the cross-cut.

I hardly know whether I ought to apologise for devoting so much space to the description of one single fact; its importance in its bearing on claims lying north must be my excuse. It is more agreeable than chronicling the number of feet a succession of claims have driven or sunk in the last week; but I suppose such must be recorded, although it is weary work for the recorder, and monotonous in the extreme.

Nothing fresh of a very startling nature has occurred this week. Holtermann's crushing must be nearly complete, if not quite, having been greatly retarded by the miserable weather. Rawsthorne's quartz is going through the battery, a large quantity having been packed to top of the hill. Marshall's rich vein company crush to-day, I am told. Krohmann has cut a small and promising vein in the cross-cuts, from the winze, containing a little gold, and it is to be hoped the precursor of something better. Chappell is busy with his wire tramway, and Peterson with his arrangements for putting Hixson, Creighton, and Beard in communication with his battery.

The Star of Hope Line, Oakey Creek, is attracting much attention now by its prospects; and, considering that all the claims on it are in the hands of private shareholders and still being energetically work, puts to the blush nine-tenths of the public companies.

The Great Britain is just now disputing the possession of part of its ground on the east with the South Hawkins Hill Company, who are said to have jumped it.

The Lucknow has been idle, but will shortly get to work again.

The Old England, on good stone, is opening out north and south by contract to get out a crushing.

The Star of Hope having been the first to prove the line are now sinking a perpendicular shaft to cut at 200 feet, proposing to turn the old underlay shaft into a ladder-way.

The Australian Wonder and Stepping Stone have both excellent prospects.

The South Star whim is complete, but not covered in, they were waiting for the rope to begin in earnest.

The Clan Campbell is idle.

South Star No. 3 working energetically; nothing new.

Lord Ashley idle.

Windsor Castle idle

Rip Van Winkle idle.

Golden Chain Line idle

On Marshall's line but three claims are at work. The Slanivet putting in a tunnel from the Turon.

Marshall's Rich Vein Company sinking on underlay, down 140 feet.

The Enterprise tunnel is in 200 feet. This line is by no means properly understood—in fact, very little is known about it. It would appear that it consists of a number of veins, mostly small, but some of them carrying good gold, each of which rejoices in the name of Marshall's vein. There seems little doubt that the Ajax line at Tambaroora is a continuation of the line. Rich gold has been taken from one or other of these veins at intervals along its whole length, and I little doubt that when properly prospected it will be found to be a valuable addition to our general wealth; though, for my own part, I cannot help thinking the best method has been in several cases selected.

Alone, between Marshall's line and the main line stands the Pacific, a claim almost unnoticed. Numerous reefs traverse the ground, all underlying W., and it seems strange if none of them prove payable. A perpendicular shaft, down 138 feet, has cut four reefs, and is now on a fifth, which is not cut through in two feet, and therefore must be a tolerably large one. The fourth reef cut, four feet above this last, contains much mineral. Some picked pieces of the stone were tested, and, though showing no gold, gave a return of 2 oz. 11 dwts. 18 grs. to the ton.

P.S.—I just learn that Holtermann is washing up.

June 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LONGMUIR.

Mr. James Young, South Creek—second subscription £5 5 0

JOHN FAIRFAX, Treasurer.

BISHOP TURNER'S "PROPOSALS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Bishop Turner "proposes," in this day's *Herald*, "to ask me to explain and substantiate certain statements and charges made by me" in your columns; but as he does not specify the "statements and charges," but departs at once to "Lex," whose mistake about the "notice" he wonders I did not correct (as if it had anything to do with my argument with Mr. Campbell), I am thrown upon my imagination to find out what I am to explain.

The Chancellors of two Bishops, and the "legal adviser" of a third (namely, of the Bishop of Grafton), have written copiously to defend what is indefensible, with what effect your readers have seen. Yet his Lordship seems to wish to press upon me a renewal of the unpleasant subject.

If his Lordship will take the trouble to read my letters again, he will do me the justice to say that I made no "insinuation" whatever against him, and that the only thing like a "charge" touching the Bishop made by me was that necessarily involved in my complaint of the action of the Registrar-General, who broke a distinct provision of the Registration Act, in removing a clergyman's name from his list on conditions different from those prescribed in that Act, namely, at the request of a Bishop.

That "charge and statement" so involved was that the Bishop of Grafton had made use of the Registrar-General to remove the name, on his mere representation that Mr. Currey would "no longer, after the 31st December, 1871, be a licensed incumbent" in his diocese; and that as the Bishop had not brought Mr. Currey to trial before a competent Court, as required by law, therefore he had no power to withdraw a license; and that the Registrar-General, although informed of this by Mr. Currey, still persevered in his illegal action.

If the Bishop maintains that he *did* show cause in a competent Court, and that he produced the legal sentence of deprivation as a reason for the Registrar's action, of course I owe him an apology; but neither his legal adviser, nor his Lordship, nor either of the Chancellors of the Bishops, nor any defender has ventured to say this. The published documents show that nothing of the kind was done. It needs no "change in the marriage law" to oblige the Bishop to "recognise" any licensed clergyman, whatever his private opinion of him may be, until he has "shown cause" for his deprivation. The Church Act Constitutions already provide that. The Bishop hints now of some faults on Mr. Currey's part. If these existed, and were sufficient, why then did not the Bishop try him, and sentence him? All the rest is mere leather and prunello.

Finally, I must emphatically deny his Lordship's assertion that I ever "impugned his character." I have never said or insinuated anything beyond what I have now restated at his Lordship's own request.

Yours very truly,

ZACHARY BARRY, LL.D.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. CURREY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Although you and your readers may well be wearied of the controversy touching the Rev. Mr. Currey, still, as I think you will agree with me that a most important public question is involved in its consideration, I may be pardoned for asking you to publish this letter in answer to that of the Bishop of Armidale appearing in this morning's paper. So far as I can understand that letter, and it affects me, his Lordship accuses "Lex" of having issued "a cry of injustice, 'cruel,' and 'monstrous,' before he has looked into the evidence at all." Sir, when I wrote my letter I had before me, and now have, a return to an address of the Legislative Assembly, containing, I assume, copies of all papers affecting the question. Amongst these papers I find a minute of the Attorney-General, and I gather that Mr. Currey was released from imprisonment upon the advice tendered to his Excellency therein. This minute redounds, in my opinion, to the honour of the Attorney-General, and, with your permission, I will set it forth at length: it is as follows:—

CASE OF REV. C. R. CURREY.

"I have read all the papers in this case, including the report of the trial in the newspaper. I am not quite satisfied that it was made clear by the evidence upon the trial that the Rev. C. R. Currey, at the time he celebrated the marriage in question, supposed that he might do so without violating the law, pending the settlement of the matter still in controversy between himself and the Registrar-General. He now makes a statutory declaration to this effect, which I entirely believe, corroborated as it is (if corroboration be necessary), by the fact that he ceased to officiate in the celebration of marriages upon the conclusion of that controversy. If this intent on his part had been made sufficiently clear to the Judge upon the trial, a sentence merely, or little more than nominal, would have sufficed, in my opinion, for the ends of justice.

"It was, however, apparent that the reverend gentleman was acting from the motive of asserting his right, or his supposed right, as a clergyman, against some ecclesiastical authority of his bishop, and not from a fraudulent or mercenary design in defiance or in disregard of the law.

"Upon this view of his case, that portion of the sentence which imposed imprisonment, and that, moreover, for so long a period as six months in a common gaol, appears to me to be unusually severe.

"I beg accordingly to recommend respectfully to his Excellency that at least this portion of the sentence may be remitted.

"E. BUTLER, Attorney-General."

Do your readers know what the sentence thus characterised by the Attorney-General was? It was, "to pay a penalty of £50, and six months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, and to be further imprisoned until the amount be paid, the whole period not to exceed five years;" and this for an offence committed without knowledge or evil intent, "not from a fraudulent or mercenary design in defiance or disregard of law," but "acting from the motive of asserting his right, or his supposed right, as a clergyman."

Sir, I am not acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Currey. I have never to my knowledge seen him, nor does he know who I am; but in using the words "monstrous and cruel injustice," which I here repeat, I referred to the above facts, and not to the Bishop of Armidale, whose blood must have, as mine does, run cold at such a sentence passed upon an innocent and unoffending man—a sentence which, while calculated to degrade him for life, also consigned him to the society of felons in a common gaol—a sentence alike shocking to justice, and disgraceful to the administration of our law.

Your obedient servant,

LEX.

June 25.

TRIAL OF TANK ENGINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Mr. Meikle's letter entirely confirms what I stated, as did he hold the position of Locomotive Superintendent (the title by which the head of the locomotive department is known on all railways) he would have at once said so; but this he does not do, for the simple reason that he *is not* the Locomotive Superintendent.

He is "head" of the locomotive department in Melbourne in the same way as Mr. Scott is in Sydney—that is, because at the present time there is no officer of higher grade over him.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. THOMAS.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

G. M. PITT.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle.

H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, Ship Hotel, Sussex-street, at 11, Goodwill, License, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture and Effects, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN.—Mitchell Road Toll-gate, at 2, Toll of Gate.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Woollens, Blankets, Clothing, Hats, Flannels, &c.

J. H. BUTCHART.—At Mort's Rooms, at 11, Tin Ore.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Mauritius Sugars, Mustard, Porter, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Books, Kerosene Chimneys, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, Calves, &c.; at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Porkers.

MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouse, at 11, Leather.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Wethers; at their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2, Fat Sheep; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Mining Shares; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 10, Milch Cows, Cattle, &c.; at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

J. S. PROCTOR.—At Black Swan Yards, at 12, Pigs, Calves, Lambs, &c.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 2, Clothing, Blankets, Books, Jewellery, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Spirits	...	661	16	9
Wines (still)	...	90	9	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	...	171	0	0
——— (in bottle)	...	361	6	6
Tobacco and snuff	...	130	16	0
——— (unmanufactured)	...	35	3	0
Cigars	...	25	18	9
Tea	...	65	5	0
Sugar (unrefined)	...	125	0	0
Dried fruits	...	96	18	10
Ad valorem duty	...	1699	0	1
Specific duty	...	734	3	5
Gold	...	0	2	3
Pilotage	...	66	19	0
Harbour and light dues	...	18	11	4
Total	...	£4210	16	7

The Tranquebar, from Bourbon, with 500 tons sugar; the Wentworth (s.), from Glasgow, with stores for the A. S. N. Company; and the Marquis of Argyle, from Hongkong via Melbourne, with Chinese goods, arrived to-day.

A better feeling prevailed at the wool sales held to-day, both as regarded demand and prices. Scoured sold at 16d. to 21½d., fleece at 13d. to 19d., lambs 8½d. to 17d., greasy at 7¾d. to 9¾d. Messrs. Mort and Co. sold—Greene, 9 greasy at 9½d., 4 pieces at 7¾d., 4 scoured at 17¼d.; HL conjoined over N, 11 greasy at 8½d., 1 mixed at 7¼d.; A. H., Belmont, 23 greasy at 9¾d., 1 mixed at 7d.; J. Lomax, 14 fleece at 19d., 5 lambs at 17d., 2 skinwool at 14d.; KK over B, 5 scoured at 21½d., 3 at 17d., 3 fleece at 18½d.; SH, 10 fleece at 18¼d.; B over Combadello, 6 lambs at 10¼d.; FF under F, 5 fleece at 18¼d., 2 at 18d., 2 skin at 14¼d., and 29 odd bales various; 15 lots sheepskins at 5d. to 8¼d., and 3 lots pelts at 2½d. to 3¾d. Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck sold:—TT over LL, 23 bales greasy at 9¼d., 2 broken and pieces at 7d., 3 locks and pieces at 5¼d., 1 skin at 13¾d.

With the exception of a few transactions in Bank shares, there was hardly anything doing in the Stock and Share market this morning. Joint Stock and City were both offered at a decline of 2s. 6d. on previous sales, and not dealt in. Commercial sold at 79, New South Wales at 47 to 47¼, and New Zealand at 17. The only other sale reported was Australasian Steam at 18¾.

In the import markets business was flat. A few trifling sales for trade requirements comprised all that took place.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday says:—

In the import markets business has been exceedingly uninteresting, there being seemingly no demand whatever experienced for merchandise of any description. Breadstuffs are steadily moving off; a parcel of flour has changed hands at £14 10s. For bakers' lots, however, there is not much inquiry, probably because there are no sellers now under £15. Wheat is still eagerly sought after, but no prime Victorian can be obtained under 6s 10d. 1060 bags of Tasmanian have been taken up at 6s 3d net. Feeding grains are very firm indeed. Notwithstanding considerable arrivals of oats early in the week, there are no parcels offering. Ordinary to good feeding are saleable at 5s to 5s 3d; milling are very scarce, and sales could be made at 5s 6d were any placed on the market. Maize is extremely firm; stocks are now very much reduced, and for want of spot parcels, sales are making to arrive. We hear of a line of 500 bags having been sold afloat at 5s 3d. A better feeling is springing up in regard to teas, inquiries having arisen which are expected to lead to some good business. By the China and Condor, just arrived from Mauritius, advices are to hand to 6th May. The Alma was the only vessel loading. Sales of currants are reported at 4½d to 4¾d. Candles are selling at 12¼d. A shipment of Brabyt's iron, sold all faults, was cleared off at £33 10s to £40 5s. The foreign arrivals announced to-day are numerous. We have the E. J. Spence, from Rangoon, and the Andreas, from Bangkok, both with rice; the Bayonnaise, from Manila; and the Stalfield, from Formosa.

MINING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THERE is still a tendency to lower figures in the value of copper shares. Peak Downs sold to-day at 32s., and more offered at that price; Wolca were quitted at 2s. 6d. Coal very firm; 14½ refused for Wallsend; Waratah held for 14. In gold, there was scarcely anything done. Beyers and Holtermans sold at 17s. to 17s. 3d., Carroll and Beards at 25s. to 25s. 6d., Krohmanns at 22s., Rapps at 12s. to 11s., and Hustlers at 6¾.

Our Hill End correspondent reports by telegram of this date:—"Beyers and Holtermann's crushing almost completed. 333 tons yielded about 1209 oz. The Rose of England raised some splendid stuff yesterday."

Band of Hope G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports:—"We are in with the tunnel 226 feet, and I think the shareholders will not have much longer to wait before they hear of the vein being struck. We have cut another seam with water in it; I think we are close to the end of that hard belt."

Fort Bourke C. Co.—The local directors report to the Sydney Board—writing on the 14th instant—that they had just returned from a visit to the company's property, had appointed a mining captain, who had selected a site for a shaft, and that men had been engaged, and erection of huts, making of dams, &c., had been commenced. The mining captain thinks very highly of the prospects of the mine.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRICES CURRENT, JUNE 25.

SHARES.	QUOTATIONS. Buyers.	Sellers.	Business done.
BANKS.			
Australian Joint Stock	18¼	18½	......
City	10	10½	......
Commercial	78	79	79
New South Wales	...	47⅛	47, 47⅛
New Zealand	...	17	17
Union	...	48	......
Queensland National	...	4	......
STEAM.			
Australasian	18⅛	19	18¾
Clarence and Richmond	—	...	......
Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.)	...	...	......
Clarence and New England	...	5	......
Hunter River	12⅞	14	......
Illawarra	4⅝	...	......
INSURANCE.			
General	20s	27s	......
N. S. W. Marine	...	25s	......
Pacific	...	19s	......
Sydney Fire	...	60s	......
Sydney Marine	...	9s	......
United	...	10s	......
Australian Gas-light Co.	...	17	......
Ditto New Shares (£2 paid)	10½	11½	......
DEBENTURES.			
New South Wales	...	108⅛	......
Ditto Interminable	...	...	......
Queensland (4 per cent.)	...	95⅛	......
Ditto Treasury Bills	...	...	......
New Zealand ditto	...	...	......
City of Sydney (1879)	...	107to109	......
A. S. N. Company (1876)	...	...	......
MINING.			
Bulli Coal	...	15	......
Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.)	...	...	......
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	26s	27s 6d	......
Wallsend Coal	14⅛	15	......
Waratah Coal	...	14	......
Goolbooanda Copper	...	5s	......
Cobar	...	38s	......
S. Cobar	6s	10s	......
Cowflat	10s	12s 6d	......
Drummond	1s	2s	......
Edina	3s	3s 9d	......
Mount Perry	17s	20s	......
Normanby	4s	6s 3d	......
Peak Downs	31s	33s	32s
Peelwood	...	16s	......
Phœnix	...	15s	......
Western Peak Downs	2s	2s 9d	......
Wolca	...	...	2s 6d
Brown's	...	9s	......
Beyers and Holtermann's	16s	20s	17/, 17/3
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	24s 6d	25s 6d	25/6, 25
Cock, Attwood, and Dwyer's	...	17s 6d	......
Dayspring	5s	6s 6d	......
Ebenstaedter's Royal Standard	10s	12s 6d	......
Fischer and Beard	16s	18s	......
Grenfell Consols	...	12s 6d	......
Hixson, Creighton, and Beard	8s 6d	9s 9d	......
Jeffree and Gillard	...	12s	......
Johnson's	...	21s	......
Krohmann's	21s	22s 6d	......
Matthewson's Shakespeare	...	12s 6d	22/
Monte Christo	...	13s 6d	......
Oxon's	...	6s 3d	......
Paxton's	5s	6s 3/	......
Rampant Lion	...	15s	......
Rapp and Co.	11s	11s 3d	12/, 11/
Rawsthorne	...	1s 6d	......
Star of Peace	17s 6d	20s	......
Williams	12s	16s 6d	......
Jeffrey's Rose of England	8s	12s 6d	......
Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat)	...	20s	......
Hustler's Great Extended	...	[illegible]	6¾
Ditto Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst)	45s	[illegible]	......
New North Clunes (Ballarat)	...	70	......
Tookey (New Zealand)	...	15	......

NOTE.—Business Done.—This column contains brokers' transactions after 1 p.m. on the previous day down to the hour of meeting, and are taken in the order reported by the several Brokers without reference to the course of the market.

The column of Quotations shows the buying and selling prices of stocks and shares at the hour of meeting.

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CARDIFF.

(From the Nautical Magazine.)

THE town of Cardiff, with its ancient castle, can boast of as old a record as most English or Welsh places. The port is not, however, of such antique date, and it is only of late years that the spot has become widely known. Taken in conjunction with the city of Llandaff, which is now being practically incorporated with it, owing to the extension of building and the increase of population, an older ecclesiastical history can be claimed for it than for any other diocese in the kingdom.

The site of Cardiff is said to have been occupied by the British, by the Romans, and by the Normans. From its situation on the banks of the river Taff it derives its name, Caer-daff, or the fortress on the Taff. Similarly, Llandaff takes its name from the church on the Taff, Llan being the Welsh appellation for church. The See of Llandiff is stated by the *Cambro-Briton* to have been founded so far back as the year 167. It is also recorded in one of the old Welsh Triads that the first archbishopric in the land was "Llandav" (Llandiff); the second, Caer-Evrawg (York); and the third, Lundain (London). Be this as it may, the first bishop, Dubritius, flourished at the close of the fifth century. The second bishop, Teilo, ruled at the beginning of the sixth century. Numerous churches are named after him; and his effigy on his tomb is still pointed out at the cathedral to this day. Tradition asserts that the place was of considerable extent at one time, and held a major position compared to that of Cardiff.

Of the general history of the place and its neighbourhood, much need not be said, although there are many interesting details extant of a warlike and energetic people residing there for centuries. The settlement of the Normans at the castle, in the beginning of the twelfth century, was occasioned by a feud between Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, and a neighbouring Welsh chieftain. Robert Fitzhamon, the Norman knight, who came to assist Jestyn, at his invitation, ultimately acquired the castle at Cardiff, and several of his followers spread and settled on the adjacent lands.

Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1187, preached the third crusade at Llandaff, an account of which is given by Giraldus Cambrensis in his "Itinerary through Wales." He records that the English and Welsh residents were divided, the one on the one side and the other on the other, to hear the archbishop preach.

Henry II., on his return from Ireland, stayed at Cardiff, and, it is said, had a curious adventure with a person of strange appearance, who addressed him in the German tongue, in warning language, as he went to church. It was Cardiff where the unfortunate Robert Duke of Normandy was confined by his ruthless brothers for twenty-eight years, till his death took place, and where it is said he had his eyes put out. In the year 1648, Cromwell, in person, bombarded the castle, and took it; and one of the bloodiest battles ever fought by his forces took place at St. Fagans, a village about five miles distant. But the most interesting incident, at least in a commercial point of view, was the advent of the Bute family there. It was not, however, till the succession of the second marquis (father to the present noble lord) that the steps were instituted which have led to its rise as a port.

As a corporate community, the place is of ancient date. The first charter granted to it is dated 12th Edward III., A.D. 1328; but the governing charters are those of 42nd Elizabeth and 6th James I., *temp.* 1600 and 1608, respectively. By the Municipal Reform Act, the corporation consists of six aldermen and eighteen councillors. The town was then divided into two wards, but, by a local Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1871, another ward has been added.

On the Boundary Commission, under the Reform Act of 1869, being issued, the Parliamentary boundary was very much extended, and now it no longer runs conterminous with that of the municipality. The borough is represented in Parliament by one member.

Trade appears to have been but little valued by the inhabitants of the district previous to the present century. Cardiff was then only a "creek" of the port of Bristol, and a few small vessels traded there, and discharged and loaded in the estuary of the Taff. The coal and iron, which were even then brought from the "hills" and "valleys" to the north of the town, were conveyed on the backs of mules. To this day a drove of these useful animals may be seen coming from the hilly region of Pentyrch—about six miles inland—and going back again laden with supplies. Of course the staples of the district find their outlet to the port by modern means now.

The first step to advance the fortunes of Cardiff was taken in 1791, when the Glamorgan canal was commenced. This engineering triumph—as it certainly then was—was opened for traffic in 1798. It connected the two most important towns in Glamorgan, Merthyr, and Cardiff, distant about 24 miles. The former is situated at an altitude of some 600 feet above the other. At certain spots in its route the canal rises in terraces of water, with frequent "locks," so as to elevate the barges as they proceed to their more elevated destination. The float and basin (which latter has been constructed recently) is about a mile long, and vessels of about 200 tons burthen can be admitted. For forty-one years it formed the principal harbour of dock communication of the port, and for forty-three years it was the great means of transit from and to the colliery and iron producing districts. The next push upwards was made by the late Marquis of Bute. He succeeded to his Glamorgan estates in 1814, and in 1831 he applied for Parliamentary powers to construct a dock or ship canal. This power was granted, and, on the 9th October, 1839, the dock was formally opened. It is now known by the name of the "West Bute Dock." Since that period the exports have advanced with rapid and constant stride. In 1841 the "Taff Vale Railway" was opened for traffic. This was necessary to develop the dock. It was projected by a company, and now connects the town with the Taff, Dare, and Rhondda valleys, wherein are situated the principal collieries and ironworks of the county. It was a rival to the canal, but did not supersede it altogether. Subsequently the "South Wales Railway," now part of the "Great Western" system, was formed, connecting Cardiff with London, &c., on the east, and Swansea, &c., on the west. The commerce of the place grew at such a rate that it was found necessary to start another and larger dock, which was finally completed in 1859. In connection with it another railway, called the "Rhymney," has been constructed. It connects the port with the town of Rhymney, about 26 miles inland, and its extensive ironworks. This line has of late been connected with the north-western system, giving direct communication with the great manufacturing centres of the north. To supplement these great feeders of trade, other schemes, projects and enterprises are developing. A direct communication has been opened with the Ogmore and Ely Valley Railways, by means of the change on the Great Western to the narrow from the broad gauge. Another new dock, called the Penarth Dock, was opened in 1865. It was promoted by a company, and has since been leased to the Taff Vale Railway Company. It has been the means of meeting the increased demand for coal, and the great dispatch required for steamers. In addition to the others the Marquis of Bute is now building a basin or dock, which will admit the largest craft afloat. This basin has a large public graving dock attached, and a junction lock with the East Bute Dock. An opening is left, evidently to connect it with still another dock, but as Parliamentary powers were not obtained for its construction, some time may elapse before it is developed. Up to the present period the principal trade of Cardiff has consisted in the export of coal and iron. The enormous establishments of Crawshay (Cyfartha), Guest (Dowlais), and Fothergill (Merthyr), three of the wealthiest ironmasters in the kingdom, are within twenty-five miles. Their works have risen contemporaneously with the port, and no doubt have benefited reciprocally with it. The discovery of the famous steam coal of the Welsh Valleys revolutionised the trade of sea-going steamers, and rendered the demand for it world-wide in extent. The bulk of it is shipped at Cardiff. But the years 1871 and 1872 have taught that town a lesson. The price of coal has doubled, and the great strike in the iron trade has also tended to shake a belief in the stability of those two staples. Already signs are not wanting that capital is inclined to change its course, and to take to itself other channels. An import trade is likely to be more sedulously cultivated. Factories and workshops are springing up around the town. A passenger and emigrant line of steamers has been successfully started to New York.

A few figures will, however, best illustrate the progress of the place. The population in the following years—

1801 amounted to	1,870	persons.
1811 "	2,457	"
1821 "	3,521	"
1831 "	6,187	"
1841 "	10,077	"
1851 "	18,351	"
1861 "	32,954	"
1871 "	39,675	"

But these numbers do not adequately show the rate of increase in the later years. They are merely given for the municipal limits, and which, formerly, were quite large enough to contain all the citizens. These limits have long overflowed with the tide of increase, and new hamlets have sprung up to form important suburbs. It is, therefore, only right to give the figures for the registration district, which more properly display the population immediately interested in the port, and who may be said to be citizens of Cardiff, as the Parliamentary Boundary Act nearly encircles them all. The numbers are:—

For 1861 .... 58,235 persons
1871 .... 76,230 "

The Parliamentary borough contained:—
In 1871 .... 68,059 persons.

The number and tonnage of vessels registered at the port were:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1840	64	6,057
1850	68	6,522
1860	93	14,606
1870	138	26,029
1871	136	28,362

The foreign and colonial trade, inwards, with cargoes, showed:—

1831	8	
1841	18	4,471
1851	246	26,010
1861	202	44,627
1871	1,098	236,968
1872	1,374	365,812

The same trade, outwards, displayed:—

1831	144	—
1841	249	28,815
1851	1367	260,916
1861	3603	879,778
1871	4193	1,619,702
1872	4771	1,926,233

The coasting trade, inwards, amounted to:—

1831	773	—
1841	1017	48,733
1851	1595	100,163
1861	2562	207,388
1871	2678	239,313
1872	2730	235,966

The same trade, outwards, was:—

1831	1799	—
1841	2732	175,936
1851	6490	449,753
1861	7933	675,355
1871	6919	588,011
1872	6994	600,805

The amount of the coal exported, foreign, was:—
In 1840 .. 3,312 tons In 1870 .. 2,357,182 tons
1850 .. 213,697 1872 .. 2,603,260
1860 .. 1,142,366

The quantity sent, coastwise, of the same article, reached:—
In 1840 .. 162,568 tons In 1870 .. 851,791 tons
1850 .. 497,695 1872 .. 933,328
1860 .. 850,000

The exports of iron showed:—
In 1856 .. 131,824 tons In 1870 .. 268,110 tons
1860 .. 169,547 1872 .. 251,988

The number of sailors and others forming crews of British vessels, shipped and discharged on foreign going voyages, were:—
In 1854 .. 4,534 persons In 1866 .. 16,279 persons
1860 .. 7,518 1872 .. 23,810

The dock accommodation and other particulars regarding them may be summarised thus:—

Year Opened.	Name.	Width of Entrance. Ft.	In.	Water Area. Ac.	Yds.	Lineal Quayage. Miles.	Yds.
1798	Glamorgan Canal Float......	27	0	13	(estimtd)	2	88
	Ditto Basin	29	6	1	2165	0	323
1839	West Bute Dock	36	0	18	1768	1	906
	Ditto Basin	45	0	1	1827	0	200
1859	East Bute Dock	47	0	47	520	1	1106
	Ditto Basin	55	0	2	875	0	253
1865	Penarth Dock ..	60	0	17	4053	0	1400
	Ditto Basin	60	0	3	148	0	266
Not yet opened	New Dock Basin	80	0	11	2315	0	666
	Total			115	3098	6	1688

The construction of these works have cost between two and three millions sterling. There are also three extensive graving docks, and other two projected.

The greatest depth of water at these docks is at the new basin, now nearly complete. It will reach 35 feet 8½ inches. The West Bute Dock has 28 feet 8½ inches. The East Bute Dock has 31 feet 8½ inches; all at spring tides. The facilities for shipping coal at the various docks are great. There are thirty-three staiths in the existing Bute Docks alone, and many of them are fitted with the latest improvements in hydraulic machinery. To encourage an import trade, the noble proprietor has caused some large warehouses to be erected. Already the signs of another phase in the trade are apparent, and, probably, in a few years a large inward business will be *un fait accompli*. The line of steamers to America is an augury, but there are many others. Several new commercial houses have arrived and become located. New works are being opened; prominent amongst which is the "Tharsis" Copper Works, shortly to be opened, and will employ hundreds of people.

The establishment of various institutions in the interests of commerce and especially Maritime Commerce, deserves a passing notice. The Chamber of Commerce is one. Since its formation seven years ago it has been the means of much good to the town. A Seamen's Hospital has been established on board of the Hamadryad, an old man-o'-war. It is professedly supported by voluntary contributions, but it is quite the custom, seldom infringed, for all ships arriving or departing from the port to pay a charge of 2s. per 100 tons. There are other two "superannuated" old hulks, the Havannah and the Thisbe, the former used as a ragged school, and the latter as a mission ship. There is a large Sailor's Home erected by the Bute trustees, and any deficiency of annual income is nobly defrayed by them. Considering the size of the port, great energy seems to have been displayed of late years in catering to the necessities of the 4000 and odd sailors, who are always there to form a resident "floating population."

Up to the year 1866 Cardiff was notorious in the maritime world for the extent to which "crimping" was carried on there. At that time meetings were addressed by its public men thereon, and the newspapers were full of reports and articles about it. The Chamber of Commerce solicited the Board of Trade to interefere. An inspector was sent down to inquire, and the result was the appointment of a small police force at the Mercantile Marine Office. The consequence has been the almost entire suppression of that nautical disease, so to speak, which only now breaks out fitfully, as it were. Like all rapidly rising places, Cardiff at one time became the resort of many desperate characters; but under the energetic action of the stipendiary and other magistrates, the Watch Committee and the police, the town has long been reduced to a normal state of quietude and peaceableness. The police are in three divisions; first, for the town; second, for the docks; and third, for the shipping officers. Each acting in their several spheres, effectually work out a system of order.

The appearance of the town has, of late years, changed greatly for the better; a handsome tower has been added to the castle, which may be said to form part of the upper part of the town. An extensive hotel has been erected on the "limited liability" principle. Tramways have been laid down; several fine churches have been built. Old streets were removed to make way for good thoroughfares. It is now proposed by the Great Western Railway Company to erect an extensive central station, into which all the local lines can run. This will be an ornament to the town, and of vast vitality to business.

In concluding this article, it may be observed that the situation of this port, taken in conjunction with the vast outlay of capital in constructing docks, evidently point to a great future for it. The American continent is just as available to the import of its commercial enterprise as to that of Liverpool, or to the ready communication of its steamers as that of Southampton. Europe, India, Africa, &c., are equally accessible to her ships as to those of any other British ports. The immense means at her disposal for an export trade give a great advantage. New beds of steam coal are still being explored and opened up. There was a calamitous "strike" in 1871, which for four months seemed to paralyse the coal trade; but since then it appears to have expanded with increased energy. In the present year, too, a more extensive "strike" has taken place in the iron trade. It threw about 60,000 men out of employment. But the probability is that the result will be a better measure of the strength of the contending parties by each other. A steadier style of working will ensue on the part of the men, and a more sure sense of stability will be felt by the masters.

The study of the modern history of this place proves that it has been raised to its present eminence as the fourth port in the United Kingdom, for the quantity of its exports and the extent of its shipping, principally by the capacity of one man. Of course the natural capabilities of the neighbourhood—such as the rich deposits of steam coal and iron ore—are incomparable in their way. But after all, without the docks and the ships, these sources of wealth could not have been developed and turned into value.

TENDERS.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.
TENDERS, under cover (addressed to his worship the Mayor), will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, for supplying the Council with 1000 cubic yards of sandstone rubble; also with 1000 cubic yards of the best white metal, to be broken to 2½ inches gauge, samples of which are to be deposited with Mr. Knight, overseer to the Borough, Elizabeth-street, Ashfield.
F. UNDERWOOD, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Ashfield, 25th June, 1873.

SHIPCHANDLERY BUSINESS for SALE.—TENDERS will be received up to the 1st of July, by the undersigned, for all the valuable Stock and Goodwill of the business lately carried on by the late John Armstrong, in Market-street, as a shipchandler and ironmonger. The stock is well selected, and the business is now in full working order, and requires little comment in placing it before the public.
For full particulars apply to
J. B. HOLDSWORTH, Market-street.
JOHN BLOOMFIELD, Albion Wharf.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 30th June, for the supply of 100 tons Small COAL, to be delivered at the Company's Works, at Haslem's Creek. For further information, apply to the Manager at the works.
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
Office—Margaret-street.

TENDERS required for Sinking a Tank in rock at North Shore. J. WATSON, 271, Crown-street.

TENDERS for Brickwork. Plans on the job, Victoria-street North, opposite Willow Tree Hotel.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

The Treasury, New South Wales, 3rd June, 1873.
TENDERS.—NEW SOUTH WALES 4 PER CENT. FUNDED STOCK (Interest payable Quarterly).—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, from persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion of the sum of five hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds of "New South Wales Four per cents.," to be created under the "Funded Stock Act of 1873," subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for an even sum (excluding shillings and pence), and must be indorsed "Tender for New South Wales Four per cents."
2. In the event of equivalent tenders being received in excess of the stock for disposal, a pro rata distribution will be made.
3. The amount tendered for, if accepted, will be payable in the following instalments, viz.:—

5 per cent. on the 10th July, 1873
20 " " 1st August, 1873
25 " " 1st September, 1873
25 " " 1st October, 1873
25 " " 1st November, 1873,

or may be paid in full, at the option of the tenderer, on the 10th July, 1873, from which date interest thereon will commence and Certificate of Allotment at once issue.
4. On payment of the first instalment, Transferable Receipts will be granted, in one or more sums, as may be required, not being less than £20, pending the issue of Certificates of Allotment.
5. On payment of the final instalment, a Certificate of Allotment will issue, in virtue of which the name of the Allottee (who will be recognized in every case as the person producing the receipt granted under clause 4, and paying such final instalment) will be inscribed in the Government Books of Record as the holder of the Stock mentioned in such Certificate.
6. In all cases where the Instalments are not paid upon their respective due dates, as set forth in Clause 3, or within three days thereafter, all previous payments will be forfeited.
7. Interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, will commence on and from the first day of July, 1873, and be payable Quarterly on the first days of October, January, April, and July, in each year; but in respect of the allotment of Stock under this notice, such interest will commence on and from the date of the payment to the Treasury of each Instalment, and be allowed on its equivalent amount in Stock.
8. Form of Tender may be obtained upon application at the Treasury, or the Government Printing Office.
GEO. A. LLOYD.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE £25,000 worth of the cheapest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Horrockses 36-inch longcloths: - A, 4½d; B, 5½d; H, 6½d; M2, 7½d; MT, 8½d; BBB, 9½d per yard.

WINTER OUTFITS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
We desire to introduce to the special notice of HEADS OF FAMILIES our BOYS' and YOUTHS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, containing every requisite for the winter season.
New tweed Galatea suits
University and Sandringham suits
Overcoats and capes.
SHIRTS, in white, crimson, regatta, all sizes
COLLARS, linen and linen-faced, dux, and new shapes
TIES and SCARFS, an almost endless variety
Hosiery Gloves Under shirts
Braces Belts Studs.
CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, stiff and soft crowns, new shapes.
This is an unusually favourable opportunity for parents to make their selection.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Paget and Galatea Coats, Inverness Capes, and Overcoats of the latest styles and most durable materials.
THOMPSON and GILES
solicit the inspection of gentlemen to their large and comprehensive stock of the above-named goods, and, in addition to the usual stock, to a large lot of New Overcoats, in the Chesterfield, Derby, and Frock shapes, in Blue and Brown Beavers, Venetians, and Sataras, and Melton Scotch and Waterproof Tweeds, in a variety of colours and all qualities.
Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Capes, in all sizes and qualities, and a very large stock to select from.
DENISON HOUSE, opposite Bank New South Wales, George-street.

THOMPSON and GILES'S TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.
The attention of gentlemen is invited to the above departments, which for excellency of materials, sound workmanship, and fit is unexcelled.
A large and varied assortment of West of England, Bannockburn, and other Scotch and Colonial Tweeds, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Sataras, Diagonals, and superfine cloths to select from, for Business, Walking, Frock, Clerical, and Dress Coats.
Walking and Riding Trousers and Pants. Especial attention is requested to an extra stock of double and treble W. of E. and heavy Scotch Tweeds, Bedford Cords, Buckskins, &c.
A choice assortment of Silk and Wool, in a variety of patterns and colourings.
Ladies' Riding Habits of a superior style. A good stock of suitable materials to select from.
Patterns by post, with instructions for self-measuring.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS for WET WEATHER AND COLD WEATHER.
THOMPSON AND GILES
solicit the inspection of the Public to their large and well-selected Stock of OVERCOATS and WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
Blue and Brown Beaver Overcoats
Blue and Grey Melton Overcoats
Light and Dark Grey Witney Overcoats
Scotch and Mixed Tweed Overcoats
Light and Dark Waterproof Tweed Overcoats
Nicoll's Melton Overcoats.
Macintosh Coats and Capes, all sizes
Macintosh Leggings
Leather Leggings and Anticupolas.
Boys and Youths' Overcoats and Inverness Capes, all sizes
And All Materials.
THOMPSON and GILES, DENISON HOUSE, George-street (opposite Bank N. S. Wales).

8s. 9d. DRESS, 10 yards; Serges, all colours, 1s 5½d yard, all wool; Satin cloths. T. BAKER.

1s. 6½d. Yard, FRENCH MERINOES, all colours; all wool Plaids, 1s 1½d yard. THOMAS BAKER.

THOMAS BAKER, opposite the Cathedral, is clearing out a lot of WINTER DRESSES.

SPANISH COMBS, 1s 11d; Hair Rolls, 1s pair; Plaits, Pads, Plaiting Coils. T. BAKER.

GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES.
The best Josephine kid, 4s 6d
The best Jouvin ditto, 4s 6d
The best Josephine ditto, 4s 6d.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
The Newest Designs received.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor, Habit and Robe Maker, 88, King-street, respectfully submits a list of PRICES for Gentlemen's Clothing, made to order, in the best possible manner:—

Black Cloth Suits, superior .. £4 4s, £5 5s, and £6	6	0	
88, King-street.—Melton Suits, to order ..	2	15	0
Howes' Doeskin Suits, to order ..	3	0	0
Howes' Black Cloth Paget, to order ..	2	10	0
Fashionable Tweed Paget, to order ..	2	2	0
88, King-street.—Galatea Coat, to order ..	1	15	0
Black Trousers, to order, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and	1	5	0

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

NEW ZEALAND 4 per cent. DEBENTURES.—Persons desirous of purchasing the above Securities at the limit of £90 10s. for every £100 can secure the same on application at the Oriental Bank Corporation.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, 9th May, 1873.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.
The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James' School. First established in Sydney.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.
LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

£8000 IN SUMS to LEND at 6 per cent. N. B. STENHOUSE, Hunter-street.

£25,000 FOR INVESTMENT—to be LENT in SUMS of £500 and upwards, upon freehold security, at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to Mr. W. BARKER, Solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets.

MONEY LENT to any amount on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, Firearms, Sewing-machines, Clothing, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. H. BENJAMIN, 513, George-street.

CHARLES M. FISHER, Sharebroker, 173, Pitt-street, will BUY or SELL Hustler's Extended, Hustler's Pups, New North Clunes, Band and Albions, Peak Downs, Carroll and Beards, Tookeys, &c.

SOUL AND SON
Mineral Land Agents, and General Brokers,
221, Pitt-street, next door to Row's Drug Warehouse.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

SHARES FOR SALE.
Australian Joint Stock Bank
City Bank
Australasian Steam Navigation
Hunter River New Steam
Australian Gaslight, New
Waratah Coal.
JOSEPH PALMER, 183, Pitt-street.

£8500 NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT 5 per cent. DEBENTURES, interest payable half-yearly
£6000 New Zealand Government 5 per cent. Debentures, due 1876; interest payable half-yearly in Sydney
£3000 New Zealand Government £6 1s. 8d. per cent. Debentures, due 1874; interest payable half-yearly in Sydney
£4000 Queensland Government 4 per Cents.
£3000 New Zealand Government 4 per Cents.
Bank New South Wales Shares
Commercial Bank Shares
City Bank Shares
Bank New Zealand Shares
Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares
Union Bank Shares
Steam Shares
Insurance Shares
Coal Shares
Gold Mining Shares
For SALE.
Apply to W. F. CAPE, Stock and Share Broker, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED 1 or 2 SHARES, Starr-Bowkett, No. 1. Price and amount paid in, 147, Crown-st., Wlm'loo'

WANTED to invest, in the city or suburbs, £7000 in good freehold property. A terrace preferred. Address Alfred Smith, 18, Little Brisbane-street, off South Head Road.

JEFFREE'S Rose of England, Jeffree and Gellard's, Matthewson's, Gold; Peelwoods, Perrys, Cobar, S. Cobar, COPPER, for SALE. WANTED—Daysprings and Johnsons. J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

LITTLE WANZER FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Large shipments arrived.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

SEWING-MACHINES. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE "HOME," LOCK-STITCH.
The most simple, compact, and durable Lock-stitch Machine in Australia. It uses a straight needle, makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is adapted to every kind of sewing—from muslin to leather.
Over two thousand machines are at work in all parts of the colony, and we guarantee our sales are now larger than of any other kind, high or low priced.
They will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, quilt, seam, tuck, ruffle, hem-stitch, and gather with silk, linen, or cotton thread.
We furnish, free of cost, with each machine, one shuttle, extra bobbins, hemmer, oil can, oil, screw-driver, five needles, gauge, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE" CHAIN-STITCH.
Acknowledged superior to any Chain-stitch Machine. Over fifteen hundred machines now in use in Australia.
Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider. Is self-feeding, and will sew from muslin to beaver, at the rate of 1200 stitches per minute.
We supply, free of cost, hemmer, gauge, screw-driver, oil can, oil, four needles, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £3.
The above machines have been worked by children six years old, and may be seen at our office.
Tables and treadles for either machine, price 40s.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Circulars and genuine colonial testimonials post free on application.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SIX THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA CAN TESTIFY THAT WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE is the only machine that can be thoroughly relied upon as suitable for every description of family work. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, Sydney. Price, £7 10s.

WANTED, a Wheeler and Wilson's improved SEWING-MACHINE. 616, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES. TO PURCHASERS.
Can a lady who requires a Sewing-machine have any doubt, after reading the following, as to which make she should purchase? We confess we can give no stronger test money, and think that no stronger could be produced of the value of any article. Mere assertions as to quality of goods by the vendors themselves do not form the safest guide for those who require the goods. Let them take opinions from disinterested sources.
THE LITTLE WANZER FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, worked by hand or foot.
The WANZER COMPANY obtained the highest award in every Exhibition in which they have competed; amongst many others—
FIRST PRIZE at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867, in competition with 87 others.
FIRST PRIZE at the Dudley Industrial Show, 1866.
FIRST PRIZE at the York Fine Arts Exhibition, 1866.
FIRST PRIZE at the Great Centenary Show, Manchester, 1867.
FIRST PRIZE at the Cheltenham Exhibition, 1867.
THREE DIFFERENT FIRST PRIZES at the Great Show in the United States, 1869.
TWO FIRST PRIZES, Montreal, Canada, 1870.
The ONLY PRIZE at Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, 1870, in competition with all the leading machines.
The reason of these machines taking so many prizes is their wonderful simplicity, ease of treadling, and their great range of work. They will
Stitch Hem Fell
Cord Braid Bind
Gather Tuck and quilt.
The Little Wanzer holds SIX GOLD MEDALS, all of recent date, and has been selected for use in the British National and Industrial Schools.
The Little Wanzer is used by most of the Royal Families of Europe.
The following telegram was received by the Wanzer Company on the 2nd of LAST November:—
"Ontario, November 2, 1872.
"The Little Wanzer Sewing-machine has been awarded the Gold Medal for South America."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON SEWING-MACHINES.
"The sewing-machine of the present day is not the sewing-machine of some years back. The Little Wanzer Sewing-machine Company were amongst the first to produce what may be literally termed a practical sewing-machine, and have been the most successful in attaining these results. These unequalled machines are now to be found in every part of the world."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
"Any plan which places before the blind the means of self-support deserves approval, while commendation is due to those who suggest or invent it. This praise is cheerfully accorded to the Wanzer Sewing-machine Company, whose machines we lately saw in use at the Industrial Classes for the Blind, 500, Oxford-street. The secretary said he could not speak too highly of its adaptation to the wants of the blind, owing to the simplicity of its construction, the regularity of the tension, and the saving occupied by other machines in their various complications; the latter advantage being of special benefit to the blind—so much so, that several of the kinds have been replaced by the Wanzer. All those who have means should visit these classes, and assist the Christian efforts to relieve their physical deprivations."—THE WEEKLY REGISTER.
"We are very pleased to find that the National Education Committee have decided upon introducing sewing-machines into every National School in Ireland. We understand that the committee have selected the 'Little Wanzer' Lockstitch Machine as being the most simple and effective. This is a great compliment to the Wanzer Sewing-machine Company."—MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.
"We will now only briefly remark that the Little Wanzer Sewing-machine is that which appears in every respect to be best suited for general introduction into the domestic home. Having already received a large share of public favour, it fully endorses our high opinion of its varied and peculiar merits. The 'Little Wanzer' is reliable in its work, and really adds to the furniture of a dwelling, and is offered at a price within the reach of everybody."—COURT CIRCULAR.
"A Yorkshire journal relates that a meeting of ladies, resident in the chief towns of the West Riding, was recently held for the purpose of considering a beneficial mode of assisting females in obtaining employment. Eventually it was decided, almost unanimously, by the Ladies' Committee, presided over by Lady Foley, that an order should be given forthwith for a number of the 'Little Wanzer' sewing-machines."—ENGLISH CHURCHMAN AND CLERICAL JOURNAL.
"During the Fine Arts Exhibition at York, the Prince of Wales attentively watched a blind girl working a sewing-machine with the utmost ease and dexterity, and ascertaining that the machine was one of the Wanzer manufacture, the Prince subsequently commanded that two of their celebrated family sewing-machines should be sent to Marlborough House, and one to Sandringham Hall, in Norfolk."—COURT CIRCULAR.
Sole agents, GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, now landing, with all late improvements. Prices further and GREATLY REDUCED, leaving no excuse to buy counterfeits. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, SOLE Agents, 505, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—REDUCED PRICES.

Singer's Family Machines, reduced from ..	£9	0	0
Our Wheeler and Wilson, further reduced, from ..	6	15	0
Howe's unrivalled machines, from ..	5	10	0
Just arrived large shipment of the celebrated Dolly Varden Home Shuttle, price, including all extras, by "Hand" ..	4	10	0
Chain, or Single Thread Machines, great variety, Weir's unrivalled ..	3	0	0

All kinds of Sewing-machines on the most liberal easy terms of payment. All kinds of Sewing-machines repaired at TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, George-street.

CHANCE of buying the very best description of Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., at an immense reduction in consequence of removal. No reasonable offer refused. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—
Horsehair
Pulu
Flock
Cocoanut Fibre, &c.
Mattresses cleaned and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED to SELL, to the Trade and Country Buyers, IRON BEDSTEADS and Children's Cots, a large assortment, at reduced prices; also, Hair, Pulu, and Fibre Mattresses and Bedding, of every description, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a second-hand Walnutwood Cottage PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard; a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, handsome PIER-GLASSES and TOILET GLASSES, in great variety; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, New and Second-hand CARPETS, all sizes; Oilcloth for rooms or passages; China Matting, all widths; Hearthrugs and Door Mats; reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, Carpets, Oilcloth, China Matting, &c., &c. Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by
Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, South Head Road.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS ETC.

AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT, sold everywhere. Pots, 1s and 1s 6d each.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM, for coughs, colds, influenza, &c.; 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. 413, Geo.-st.

THE BLACK CURRANT BALSAM acts like a charm in all kinds of cough.
Prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Compact Surgery.—These potent remedies form a complete "Materia Medica." They cure eruptions, humours, scrofula, scurvy, asthma, rheumatism, gout, and dropsy. The Pills immediately relieve all internal complaints. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London; and at all druggists.

ULMINE, a new food especially adapted for convalescents and consumptive patients, in bottles, 1s and 3s 6d; Catechu Lozenges for the throat, 1s box; Voice Lozenges, particularly recommended to clergymen, singers, and public speakers, 1s box and 2s 6d bottle; Charcoal Lozenges for indigestion, 1s box and 2s 6d bottle.
A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes 1s, and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM, for coughs, colds, influenza &c.; 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles, 413, Geo.-st.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This Universal Remedy now stands the first in public confidence. For coughs, asthma, and all affections of the throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH,
HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT NETLEY.
"Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland, "7th September, 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his LORDSHIP the EARL of CAITHNESS to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million.—Most respectfully yours,
"W. LINZELL, H.M.B.G. Netley.
"To Mr. Powell."
THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars-road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH.—The most delicious and cheapest SAUCE in the world. WARRANTED PURE AND FREE FROM ANY INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS. 672,192 bottles sold in one month (August, 1872). SALE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF SAUCES. Sold by grocers, druggists, and oilmen; in bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s each.
Manufacturers—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds, England.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR, on SALE by the undersigned—
YERCO, BROTHERS' Adelaide, superfine
DAWSON'S ditto, ditto
EMANUEL'S Goulburn, ditto
CONOLLY'S ditto, ditto
GORDON'S Bathurst, ditto
SMITH, BROTHERS' ditto, ditto
BOYLSON and SON'S ditto, ditto
HILLIAR and GILL'S Carcoar, ditto.
HENRY DARE, 46, Pitt-street.

PORT COOPER CHEESE and BACON, now landing ex John Knox. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES (Warrnambool), splendid sample, now landing ex Fire Fly. H. CLARKE, Vic. Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime samples of Warrnambool and Tasmanian Potatoes on Sale. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS. All Grocers and Storekeepers. Wholesale Agent, W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

LIQUORICE.—Corugliano and Baracca, in large and small sticks. T. J. Stutchbury and Co., 183, Pitt-st.

ON SALE, Bathurst Superfine Flour
Adelaide ditto ditto.
M. BOYLSON and SONS, Phœnix Mills, Ashfield, and Union Mills, Bathurst.
P.S.—As M. B. and S. have no Sydney agent, customers are requested to send their favours to either of the mills.

BUILDING MATERIALS. ETC.

VARNISHES.—The undersigned have a large surplus stock for SALE, very cheap. P. N. Russell and Co.

FOR SALE, BRICKS, Joist, Quarterings, Tiles, shingles, dressed stone and stone cills; doors, sashes, battens, &c., ready for use at half the price of new; must be cleared away. Old School of Industry, Macquarie-st.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES and CO., the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand "G anchor O." First quality. Second Brand. "Eagle." Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO PAINTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
The undersigned wish to clear off one of the largest Stocks of Paints, Oils, and Colours in the colony FOR CASH.
The following will be the prices during the present month:—
RAW and BOILED OILS, by the gallon, 4s 6d
Ditto ditto, in 5-gallon drums, original packages, 4s 9d
NOTE.—These oils are from the celebrated house of Blundell, Spence, and Co., and Hubbuck, London; and David Storer and Sons, Glasgow, and require no recommendation.
TURPENTINE, by the gallon, 7s
WHITE LEAD, from 32s to 40s per cwt.
VARNISHES, from 13s to 30s per gallon
DRY COLOURS equally cheap
PAPERHANGINGS, from 4d to 15s per roll
PLATE GLASS, all sizes
SHEET GLASS, 16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz., and 32 oz., all sizes
MILL-ROLLED, STAINED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, all sizes.
JOHN MURPHY and SON, Oil and Colour Merchants, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime. Constant stock for shipment, at Company's Depot, Wharf, 8, King-street.

MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized tubing and fittings. W. Cary, Railway Br.

SLATES, Plaster Paris, Keene's Cement, &c. W. Huntington, St. Martin's-lane, next City Bank.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

COTTAGE for SALE, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, and shed. No. 23, West-street, Darlinghurst.

FOR SALE, in Clarence-street, four small HOUSES. Particulars, Pierce, agent, 77, William-street.

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FOR SALE, a first-class freehold HOTEL Property, with the goodwill of one of the best businesses in town, situated in Clarke-street, Hill End; title unquestionable. For terms and full particulars apply to E. C. DAVIES and CO., Auctioneers, &c., &c., Bank-chambers, Hill End.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, Sharp's Bay, North Shore, LLANARVON, a comfortable Cottage Residence, comprising large hall, drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, store or man's room, pantry, bath room, cellar, and out-offices. Is abundantly supplied with water. Has large water frontage to the bay, and has been occupied for the last eight years by the present proprietor, who will give immediate possession if required. The situation of Llanarvon is one of the prettiest in this most picturesque, salubrious, and charming suburb. For cards to view and further particulars apply to
H. A. THOMPSON,
26, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, Allotment of LAND, 25 feet frontage, on the Hutchinson Estate. Solomon, Abercrombie-st.

FOR SALE, a new well-built 6-roomed HOUSE, in a fine, healthy locality, for £225, or arrangements may be made for paying by monthly instalments in shape of rent. Long leasehold; very low ground rent. Apply to Mr. J. R. VOTE, Belgrave-ter., Elizabeth-st., Redfern.

FOR SALE, or on building lease, 4 allotments of LAND, Ann-street, Riley Estate. Money advanced to build at 6 per cent. Title, Torrens's Act. Apply Mr. Bass, No. 7, Gresham-street.

GLOVER'S HOTEL, BENDEMEER.—The proprietor is retiring from business, and is desirous of selling the above FREEHOLD HOTEL, with the paddocks and land attached, to some respectable person, who would keep up its reputation. The situation is the most healthy in the colony. It has the patronage of the judges, squatters, and commercial men travelling along this road. There are two daily mails to and fro between Sydney and Armidale, two coaches weekly to and from Inverell, besides several passenger vans constantly calling, in addition to the ordinary traffic, and is surrounded by wealthy squatters and the tin mines on the Macdonald River. Full particulars may be obtained of SOUL and SON, 221, Pitt-street, near King-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for marriages, balls, evening parties, and other uses, can be had at the stables, Bligh-street, at any hour. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, 2 Draught HORSES; any trial given. RANDALL, 80, Hunter-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

WANTED, 10 heavy Cart HORSES or MARES. Gibson's Horse Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

GOOD strong HORSE, for a van; takes a ton anywhere; £8. GIBSON, Repository, 64, Hunter-st.

WANTED, well-bred young Coaching STALLION. Gibson's Horse Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION PRIZE HOODED BUGGY for SALE.—This light and elegant vehicle is constructed to carry 2, 4, or 6 persons; has patent brake, and apparatus for releasing horses in case of accident. On view at GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

STANCH quiet bay Buggy HORSE, 6 years old, first-class order, £15. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

LIGHT Bushman's Buggy and Harness, £15; new Tray Buggy, £30; Sociable, £30. GIBSON'S.

LIGHT NEWPORT-PAGNELL CART, new, £14. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

A HANSOM CAB for SALE. Apply 169, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, a first-class Buggy and Harness HORSE, thoroughbred, colour bright bay, 16 hands high; any trial given. 16, Cooper-street, Strawberry Hill.

HORSE, SOCIABLE, and HARNESS, £10 the lot. S. Hutchins, Gulgong Hotel, Buckland-st., Waterloo.

FOR SALE, New BUGGY, by Abbott, Downing, and Co., hooded, single and double seated, with pole and shafts, fitted with American lamps and patent brake. Apply 3, Barrack-street, S. DE LISSA.

BUGGIES, various kinds; Concord and Express Waggons, Tray Buggies, &c. T. MOORE, 205, S. H. Rd.

WANTED, a light SPRING-CART, for Pony; state price. H. R., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE a VAN and HARNESS, quite new; also, a strong HORSE, to be sold together or separate. Apply to Mr. HINCKS, Regent-street, Kingston, Newtown.

SINGLE and Double BUGGIES, Family Sociables, light Waggons. M'Carty & Co., Pitt & Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, a good Van HORSE, used to town work (6 years). 255, George-street.

TIP-CART for SALE, strong, large, and light weight, £8. Apply Omnibus Office, Railway Bridge.

BAY first-class buggy HORSE, very fast, £15; Bay Hack, good jumper, £12. KNIGHT.

AMERICAN Express Waggonet, £35; new Tray Buggy, £32; Pagnel Cart, £12; Dogcart, £12. Knight

NEW Buggy Sociable, £45; Double-seat Buggy, £35; Waggon, £32. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

DOUBLE Buggy Harness, £10; single ditto, £5; Dogcart ditto, £3; Saddles, 50s; Side-saddle. Knight.

FIRST-CLASS Buggy COB, £20; Bay first-class Hack, £12; several useful Saddle and Harness Horses; all descriptions of single and double Harness. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-st., and Castlereagh-street.

FIRST-CLASS hooded (Abbott's build) BUGGY, £65. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-st. (opp. Moore's).

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE SHEEP.—FOR SALE, 11,000 large-framed SHEEP, travelling southwards by the Warrego. Apply to HENRY BEIT, 62, Margaret-street.

FAT CATTLE.—Thirty Head of Fat Cattle for SALE at Bowenmount, North Richmond.

FOR SALE privately, Pure-bred Imported BULL
Splendid unstocked Barcoo Stations
A large block of magnificent sugar growing Land, Mackay District, Queensland
First-class Bulls and Heifers, New South Wales.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

30 Horses.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed by Messrs. Brooke, Brothers, Manaro, to sell by auction, at Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of horses, suitable for light and heavy harness purposes.

BAY BUGGY HORSE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock,
A bay buggy horse, perfectly quiet in harness.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Luke German to sell by auction, at Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 2 o'clock,
25 head of colts and fillies, broken and unbroken, suitable for cab, 'bus, and saddle purposes.
☞ The above horses have been unavoidably detained by the flooded state of the rivers, but will arrive on date stated.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots, the famous JBO brand.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat cows, in lots, from one of the best fattening runs on the Namoi.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. J. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
400 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Andrew Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Sloccombe, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. Rotton, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 26, at 2 o'clock,
20 choice fat lambs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. W. Maclean, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 26, at 2 o'clock,
200 prime and weighty fat wethers.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from F. White, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots represented as very superior.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Charles York, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of very prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from Dangar's famous Neotsfield paddocks.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. Bowman, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2000 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Butcher. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. B. Rundle, Esq., to sell, at his Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime cattle.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime milch cows (with calves), from the country, springers and dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Liverpool and Penrith
Forty (40) ditto ditto lambs, from W. Moore, Esq., Narellan
Fifteen (15) corn-fed porkers, from C. Nicholson, Esq., Sutton Forest
Twenty (20) ditto ditto, from Picton and Nattai
Fifty (50) ditto ditto, from the Hunter River.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, New and second-hand clothing, blankets, books, boots, jewellery, and sundries.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, &c.
Fat lambs, from F. Hindmarsh, Esq.
35 prime fat pigs, by rail
47 ditto ditto, from Shoalhaven, Kiama, and Wollongong
Fat cows.

J. S. PROCTOR will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Prime corn-fed pigs, calves, lambs, &c.

Weekly Leather Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Cordovan, harness, bag leather, basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, and yearling leather.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WOOL SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
On view at the New Stores, Macquarie-street, Circular Quay.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, horse-butts, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

J. BRIDGE (of Irwin, Bridge, and Co.) will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 26th June, at half-past 10,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling, tweed, kangaroo, horse-butts, harness, bag, and bridle leather.
And at a quarter-past 2, at the Chamber of Commerce,
Bales wool, sheepskins.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The entire Cargo of the Clipper Barque
MARY BLAIR,
Just arrived with one of the Finest Assortments of the Season.
Comprising—
3640 Bags
7659 Pockets,
and qualities embracing—
FINEST SNOWDROPS
FINE WHITE CRYSTALS
BRIGHT YELLOW BREWING CRYSTALS
AMBER CRYSTALS
PRIMROSE COUNTERS
MEDIUM YELLOWS, BRIGHT BROWNS.

For Positive UNRESERVED SALE at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, June 26th.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Frazer and Co.
Sample Bags now open at the City Mart.
*** Latest advices from Mauritius report, "That it is utterly impossible to procure any more Sugars suitable for the Sydney grocery trade during the present season."
☞ Bills to date from 1st July.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of choice grocery and country sugars, ex Mary Blair, from Port Louis, comprising—
7659 pockets
3640 bags.
Particulars in cards.
Terms, liberal.

North Wilts Cheese.

Just landed ex Northampton.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
19 cases Compton's N. W. cheese.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Case Whisky.

Ex Moneta.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases Scotch whisky, 1 22-33, 15-4 to P.
Terms, cash.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases Colman's Durham mustard, 7-lb tins, cases stained.
Terms, cash.

BLACK OIL.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock,
First line to be offered.
26 tuns black oil
In small casks.
Terms, cash.

BYASS'S PORTER.
Ex Falcon.

By order of the Importers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
37 cases, each 4 dozen quarts
2 ditto, ditto 8 ditto pints.
With all faults, if any.
Terms, cash.

OPENING SALE.

COMMENCEMENT of the HALF-YEAR, TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1873.

Under instructions from Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Important Unreserved Sale of
LARGE SHIPMENTS of GROCERIES, OILSTORES, FRUITS, &c., just landed ex AVIEMORE and other late arrivals,
comprising 1670 Packages
FINEST NEW CURRANTS
ELEME RAISINS
VOLCKMAN'S CANDIED PEEL
BARRY'S CHICORY
EPPS' COCOA, PATENT GROATS
DE ROUBAIX CANDLES
SPLIT PEAS, PEARL BARLEY
COLMAN'S Mustard, Starch, Blue
WHYBROW'S Salads, Castors, Pickles, Jams, Jar Salt, Sauces
HILL and EVANS'S VINEGAR
LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
MORTON'S RED HERRINGS
1 lb. SALMON, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS
PEARL SAGO, TAPIOCA.

Important to the Trade of Sydney and Country; Exporters to New Zealand, and Intercolonial Ports.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE at the City Mart, TUESDAY, July 1st, 1873.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of choice new goods, just landed.
Terms, liberal.

SUGARS, IN SMALL MATS.

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE TRANQUEBAR, from Bourbon, comprising
11,400 Small Mats
970 Bags
MEDIUM TO BRIGHT YELLOWS
LOW TO MEDIUM COUNTERS
GOOD BROWN COUNTERS and RATIONS.

For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE on TUESDAY, July 1st.
Under instructions from Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the TRANQUEBAR, from Bourbon, comprising
11,400 small mats
970 bags.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal.
☞ The auctioneers are instructed by Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. to notify that every line offered will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, SHIP HOTEL, Sussex-street, near the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

To PUBLICANS, PARTIES FURNISHING, DEALERS, and Others.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. W. Burchell, in consequence of relinquishing business, to sell by auction, in the above old-established hotel,
Goodwill, license, bar utensils, kegs, clock, copper measures, hot water machine, &c.
Stock-in-trade, ales, wines, spirits, &c.
Superior and useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, (nearly new), comprising loo tables, couches, chairs, oilcloths, matting, pictures, 10 iron bedsteads, single and double mattresses, palliasses, and bedding, sofas, bedroom furniture of 11 bedrooms, American stove, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash. Without reserve.

THURSDAY, 26th June, at 2 o'clock.

MITCHELL ROAD TOLL-GATE.
Borough of Alexandria.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at the Gates,
The tolls of the above gate for the year ending 30th June, 1874.
THIS DAY, 26th June, at 2 o'clock.

4 CASES WHITE SHIRTS.
For Unreserved Sale.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11,
4 cases white shirts, in
Corazza shape
Alma
Eureka, &c.

To close various accounts for the half-year.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale of
DRAPERY
WOOLLENS
BLANKETS
CLOTHING
STUFFS
HATS, &c.

Just landed ex Zenobia, Halloween, Essex, and other ships.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, 26th and 27th instant.
Commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
74 packages of general drapery, &c., without ANY reserve, to close consignments, viz.:—
36-inch Welsh flannels
Printed moles
Heavy self moles
36-inch greys
Crimean flannels
Ditto shirts
Mole trousers
Fancy doe ditto
Witney sacs
Fancy doe vests
Blue drills
White shirts, W. and B.
Harvard ditto
Pilot reefing jackets
Black coburgs and French twills
Ditto baratheas
Ditto Persian cords
Ditto Parramatta cloths
Coloured French merinos
Blankets
Winceys
Fancy and ostrich feathers.
Terms at sale.

COSMETIQUES
VIOLET POWDER
FOUNTAINS
OPERA BOUQUET
POMADES.

TO-MORROW, 27th instant, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11,
An invoice of the above, ex Essex.

Preliminary Notice.
BOOTS and SHOES
WAXED CALF
ELASTIC WEB.
Now landing from several recent arrivals.

For Auction Sale without Reserve on TUESDAY next, 1st July, at 11 a.m.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
Several invoices of boots and shoes from
A. and J. Hart
S. Barnet
N. Joseph
H. Jackson and Sons
J. Woolf and Co.
S. Woolf and Co.
Further particulars will be published in due course.

1 BALE 36-INCH WELSH FLANNELS.
1 CASE EXTRA HEAVY SELF MOLES.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

IMITATION WELSH FLANNELS.

Ex Aviemore, slightly damaged by sea water.

On account of whom it may concern.

On THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY.
HCM.
741—1 bale, 15 pieces imitation welsh, each 92 yards, W1
742—1 ditto, 15 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

TIN ORE.

J. H. BUTCHART will sell by auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
About 20 tons tin ore, comprising consignments from the
Cope Hardinge
Inverell, and several
Private consignments.
The bulk now on view at the Rooms, where every facility will be afforded for sampling.

TIN ORE. SLAB TIN.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Valuable parcels tin ore
Slab tin.
P.S.—Bulk of tin ore on view at our Stores, where samples can be obtained.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th June.

Lease, Goodwill, Bar Utensils, Kegs, Glasses, Decanters, Wines, Spirits, and Beer, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, the Lamb Inn, Margaret-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above effects.
Without reserve.

BOOKS.

On THURSDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of the
VALUABLE LIBRARY OF MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
of a Gentleman lately deceased.

To Booksellers, Librarians, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
A very valuable library of rare and well-selected works.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be issued as early as possible.

On THURSDAY, 26th June, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Alexandra,
MM over B, 171-190,
20 Cases Kerosene Chimneys, A.B.D.

Ex Shahpore,
MM over S, 191-210,
20 Cases Ditto A.B.D.

To Ironmongers, Lamp Manufacturers, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 cases kerosene chimneys.
Terms, cash.
☞ Particulars in a future issue.

TIN ORE.
From well-known Mines, and Private Consignments, including
NEW BANCA
RIALTO
SEVERN RIVER
WHEAL MARY
CEMETERY HILL CREEK
PEBERDY
ALBION
NONPAREIL.
Also,
SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.

Intending purchasers are invited to obtain samples for assay prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

To close accounts.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
400 bags ration, counter, and crystal sugars.
Terms at sale.

Californian Flour.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
3 tons Californian flour, half and quarter sacks.
Terms, cash.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
34 cases Byass's porter
22 ditto Bass's ale.
Just landed.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

On the Premises, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

By order of Mr. Francis Graham, who is retiring from business.

The whole of the valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE of GROCERIES
Fruits, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, &c.
Also,
Horse and Cart
Avery's Weighing-Machine
and
A light and roomy Barouche, for one or two horses.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Francis Graham to sell by auction, on the premises, Campbell-street, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the well selected stock of groceries, &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

Groceries and Oilmen's Stores.

Auction Sale—FRIDAY, 27th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes De Roubaix's candles
40 ditto light blue
20 casks soda crystals
60 ditto whiting
176 boxes Bath bricks
10 cases safety matches
5 bales corks
10 ditto hops
60 cases pint pickles
40 ditto sardines
60 ditto 1-lb. jams.
Terms at sale

Woolpacks.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
352 woolpacks
3 bales cotton waste.
Terms, cash.

10 CASES, 250s WAX VESTAS.

Ex Douglas Castle, ——, master, from London.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, June 27th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
S in diamond,
20-1, 23, 25-6, 29.—6 cases, 250s, wax vestas (much)
22, 24, 27, 28—4 ditto, ditto, ditto (slight).
Terms, cash.

MAHONEY'S BRUSHWARE
TEA PAPER
TOOTH BRUSHES, TOYS, HOLLOW BALLS, &c.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Oriflamme,
840-42—3 cases containing 40 dozen Mahoney's best hair brooms, assorted Nos. 6 to 12.
Ex Coleroon,
15—1 case, 18 dozen, ditto ditto ditto
16—1 case scrub brushes (assorted)
29-30—2 bales double crown tea paper
37—1 case dandy brushes
38—1 case tooth brushes (very superior)
771-773, 775-776—5 cases assorted toys
731—1 case hollow balls, assorted.
To close a consignment.
Terms, cash.

LETCHFORD'S PERFUMERY.
All more or less damaged.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
M&S over L,
266—One case assorted perfumes
268—One ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

MONSTER SALE of CLOTHING and WOOLLENS.

LAST SALE THIS SEASON.

TUESDAY next, July 1st,
WEDNESDAY, July 2nd.

Ex Zenobia, 107 cases
Ex Leicester, 98 ditto

IN ALL 205 ORIGINAL PACKAGES
WOOLLENS
MEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock prompt each day,
205 original packages, as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The trade and country buyers are specially requested to note the above. As the whole of both shipments will be placed in the stores in a few days, and as in all previous shipments from THE SAME CONSIGNEE, every line will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Catalogues in course of preparation, and samples may be seen in a few days.
Full particulars in SATURDAY'S issue.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
30,000 SHEEP and 600 CATTLE,
ALBINIA DOWNS,
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Denison, Hope, and Rolleston, to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 29th JULY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
30,000, more or less, sheep; and
600, more or less, cattle.
Together with that very superior pastoral property known as
ALBINIA DOWNS,
on the Comet River, consisting of eight blocks (containing an area of 243 square miles) of really FIRST-CLASS FATTENING SHEEP COUNTRY, SUBDIVIDED INTO PADDOCKS, watered by the Comet River, Albinia and Meteor Creeks, besides several other watercourses; and held under lease for 21 years from 1st July, 1869.
The sheep, which are really first-class and fine-woolled, were originally from the flocks of the Peel River Company, and the increase from rams bred by E. K. Cox, Esq. All run in paddocks, requiring only two boundary riders.
The cattle are good and well bred, and run in a separate paddock.
The improvements, in addition to the paddocks above mentioned, consist of weatherboard cottage of six rooms, kitchen, store, and all other necessary out-buildings, also woolshed, wool store, &c., &c.
N.B.—It is important that intending purchasers should bear in mind that the above sheep will be full fleeced at the time of delivery, and that the Spring lambing will commence on September 1st.
For further particulars, apply to MORT and CO.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

CARNARVON
and
BABBILOORA,
with
22,500 SHEEP,
1,250 CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 1st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Those first-class pastoral properties known as
CARNARVON and BABBILOORA,
embracing the watershed of the river Warrego, with an area of 497 square miles of the most elevated and healthy country in Southern Queensland, on which all necessary improvements have been made. There are also about eighteen miles wire fencing, just completed.
The sheep consist of
11,000, more or less, ewes
7,000, ditto ditto, wethers
4,300, ditto ditto, weaners, mixed sexes
230, ditto ditto, rams.

22,530 fine-woolled and HEAVILY-FLEECED SHEEP.
The cattle consist of a quiet and well-bred herd of 1250 (more or less) head well-proportioned as to average of sexes; also, 70 head of horses, of which 13 are draught and 50 saddle-horses and mares, well broken, and 1 good stallion.
Carnarvon is one of the BEST WATERED runs in the colony, and Babbiloora principally consists of myall and salt bush country, which for FATTENING QUALITIES can scarcely be surpassed. In short, these stations constitute one of the most desirable pastoral investments in Southern Queensland. Further particulars can be obtained on application to
MORT and CO.,
Circular Quay.

WEEKLY SHARE SALE.

THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
GOLD.
200 GOLDENVILLE, 25 Beyers and HOLTERMANS
220 CAMP, 600 CRŒSUS
30 MARRIOTT'S RISING SUN
40 DAYSPRING, 20 MITCHELL'S Creek
100 KROHMANS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
To close a partnership account.
500 WILLIAMS G. M. Co., Adelong (in lots)
400 INVERELL Tin, 250 COPE HARDINGE.
Terms, cash.

NEWTOWN ROAD.

TWO WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES, being the southern two of CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,
Nos. 22 and 24, Newtown Road, adjoining the property of Mr. Alderman MAZE, opposite the UNIVERSITY RESERVE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Reynolds to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT PIECE of land, having 40 feet frontage to the NEWTOWN ROAD, with a depth of 110 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear, upon WHICH ARE ERECTED TWO TASTEFULLY FINISHED brick houses, Nos. 22 and 24, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, on stone foundations, slated roofs, and containing each balcony and verandah, hall, 6 rooms, kitchen (with cooking stove), servants' room, bath-room, laundry; good yards; water laid on, &c., at the rear.
☞ These are, without exception, two of the best dwelling-houses in this favourite locality. They are thoroughly well-finished and most substantially built. Along the street boundary to each is a parapet wall and ornamental iron railing, with prettily arranged flower gardens in front.
The situation is the best on the road, overlooking the University grounds.
Cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 27th June.

ORDER OF SALE.

SUBURBAN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

SYDNEY COMMON.	Five Allotments Land, at junction of Regent and Leinster streets.
NEWTOWN.	Cottage, Brown-street, between Missenden and Camperdown Roads. Two Cottages, Wilson-street, near the corner of Erskineville Road.
PETERSHAM.	Block of Land, Sydenham, opposite Elswick Estate.
BURWOOD.	Six Sites, Driver's and Redmire Roads, near the Station.
PARRAMATTA.	Two Farms, lots 12 and 13 of M'Dougall's Baulkham Hill Estate, by order of the mortgagee; 387 Acres, at Castle Hill, J. T. Hughes's grant.
MITTAGONG.	Springhill Farm and Homestead, about 4 miles from the Station.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.

M'DOUGALL'S
BAULKHAM HILLS ESTATE,
near Parramatta.

TWO CHOICE VALUABLE Farms, lots 12 and 13 of this estate, containing 26 acres 1 rood 10 perches, and 32 acres 3 roods respectively, commencing at the Windsor Road, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. Barber and Luke.

TITLE unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th June at 11 o'clock,
Lots 12 and 13 of the Baulkham Hills Estate.

☞ These valuable farms are in the centre of the AGRICULTURAL and FRUIT-GROWING district surrounding Parramatta.
The rich nature of the soil, its fine gently undulating character, adapts it in every desirable respect for orchard culture or for general agricultural purposes.
Portion of the land has been cleared and fenced.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CAMPBELL-STREET.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, No. 51, a few feet from ELIZABETH-STREET, on the south side of CAMPBELL-LANE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
That BRICKBUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with slated roof, No. 51, CAMPBELL-LANE, containing lobby, 4 rooms, and large attic; good yard, extending to ELIZA-PLACE, with side entrance from Campbell-lane, and water laid on, &c., at the rear. The land has 25 feet 9 inches frontage, with a depth of about 60 feet.
☞ Special attention is directed to the sale of the above property as affording an opportunity for securing a residence or a good investment in this populous part of the city. The central position ensures constant tenancy.
Terms at sale.

CLEARING SALE.

In the Residuary Estate of the late HENRY OSBORNE, Esq.

SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATE.

GORE'S CREEK, NORTH SHORE
KURRAJONG
COUNTY OF MACQUARIE
O'CONNELL TOWN, YASS
TOWN OF MORUYA
ULLADULLA.
Full particulars of title can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,

1. GORE'S CREEK, NORTH SHORE.
Wright's grant, 29 ACRES, Greenwich Bay, adjoining the estate of A. Berry, Esq., and fronting the Greenwich Point Road.

3. KURRAJONG.
Kerr's grants, 100 acres and 50 acres respectively, at Roberts' swamp, near the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society's grant.

4. COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
CARLYLE'S GRANT, 1070 acres on Piper Creek, between Kempsey and Port Macquarie.

5. O'CONNELL TOWN, YASS.
Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of section 50.

6. TOWN OF MORUYA.
Lot 14, section 28, 1 acre grant to Handen.

7. ULLADULLA.
320 ACRES No. 2 of the Suburban allotments near Ulladulla, and 283 acres No. 1 Suburban allotment near Ulladulla, save and except such parts or lots of the said parcels of land as are comprised in the lots of a certain equitable sub-division or partition amongst the shareholders of the Bank of Australia, into which the properties of the said Bank were divided on or about January 1849, and which the chairman of the said Bank has either already conveyed or is bound to convey upon presentation of the tickets or papers representing such lots.
☞ Further particulars of the several lots may be obtained and plans inspected at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, June 30.

By virtue of a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland.

For Sale by Public Auction
The fine British-built
Barque CRISHNA,
254 tons register,
As she now lies at Towns' wharf, South Brisbane, with her masts, spars, standing and running rigging, sails, and all other her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with all faults.

Under instructions from John Kean, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland, and in pursuance of a decree of the said Court, made on FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

ARTHUR MARTIN will sell by public auction, at the City Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Edward streets, Brisbane, on MONDAY, 30th day of June, instant, at 11 o'clock,
The fine British-built barque CRISHNA, 254 tons register, as she now lies at Towns's Wharf, South Brisbane, with her masts, spars, standing and running rigging, sails, and all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with all faults.
With the ship will be sold about
20 TONS OF COAL,
A very large and valuable quantity of wood, and about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of hard American bluestone, all of which is now on board the said ship Crishna.
A complete inventory of the tackle, apparel, and furniture of the said ship may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the office of the Marshal of the Court.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY 30th June.

By virtue of a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland.

For Sale by Public Auction,
The valuable Cargo of Beche-le-mer, Pearl-shell, Dugong Bones, &c., &c., of the above mentioned barque Crishna.

Under instructions from John Keane, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland, and in pursuance of a decree of the said Court made on Friday, the 6th instant.

ARTHUR MARTIN will sell by public auction, at the City Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Edward streets, Brisbane, on MONDAY, 30th day of June instant, at 11 o'clock,
Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned SHIP CRISHNA, the whole of her very valuable cargo of beche-le-mer,
Consisting of about
24 tons of tin fish
7½ ditto black, red, and prickly mixed fish
2½ ditto pearl shell
1½ ditto dugong bones
3 cwt. ship's copper
7 ditto cobra.
The above cargo, if deemed advisable, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, giving the purchaser of each lot the option of taking the whole of the same kind at the same rate.

Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1451318

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. RICHARD ARTHUR are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 210, Campbell-street, near Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, S. H. Road; and George-street, opp. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN WIGLEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Fanny; to move from No. 10, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 718, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON (of the A. O. R. Foresters) are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Margaret; to move from his residence, Turner-street, Redfern, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Rd.

AMUSEMENTS.

KENNEDY'S LAST NIGHTS.

"TWA HOURS AT HAME."
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"WATTY AND MEG."
FRIDAY—"JEANIE DEANS."
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
SATURDAY, 28th.
PROGRAMME for TO-NIGHT, Thursday, 26th.

PART I.,

given by Mr. KENNEDY, who will intersperse the Songs with historical and explanatory remarks, and narrate anecdotes illustrative of Scottish life and character.

Plaintive Song—"O, why left I my hame?"......Gilfillan
Domestic Song—"John Grumlie"......Old
Song of Independence—"A man's a man for a' that"......Burns
Pianoforte Solo—"Reels and Strathspeys"
Courtship Song—"There cam' a young man to my daddie's door"......Old
Jacobite Song—"Wae's me for Prince Charlie"......Glen
Highland Song—"My Heather Hills"......Geikie

PART II.

Pianoforte Duet—"Masaniello"......Auber
The Misses KENNEDY.
Glee—"Hail, Smiling Morn"......Spofforth
Song—"Scotland Yet"......Riddell
Mr. DAVID KENNEDY.
New song (M.S.)—"The Waggin o' oor Dog's Tail"
Mr. KENNEDY.
Duet—"O Logie o' Buchan"......Old
The Misses KENNEDY.
Song—"Afton Water"......Burns
Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY.
Song—"My Boyhood's Home"......Rooke
Mr. JAMES KENNEDY.
Glee (6 voices)—"When winds breathe soft"......Webbe.

Mr. KENNEDY will recite Wilson's Humorous Poem,
WATTY AND MEG;
or, How to Cure a Scolding Wife.

Quartette—"Weel may the keel row"......Northumbrian
Humorous Song—"Tak yer auld cloak aboot ye"..Ancient
Highland Song—"Allister Macallister"......Old
Finale—"AULD LANG SYNE"......Burns.

ADMISSION—Front seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Cloak Room for Ladies. NO FEES.
Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.
THOMAS KENNEDY, Agent.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to
MR. JOHN BENNETT,
TO-NIGHT, Thursday, 26th June, 1873.
The performances will commence with
OVERTURE by VOLUNTEER BRIGADE BAND,
followed by
THE MEXICAN TIGRESS.
PRESENTATION TO Mr. JOHN BENNETT,
and will conclude with the grand comedy of
LEAP YEAR.

INFORMATION.—Tickets for the Dress Circle may be secured at Elvy's.
Holders of tickets will be admitted a quarter of an hour before the doors open.
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR TO-NIGHT.
No seats will be reserved after the Overture.

FRIDAY, TO-MORROW NIGHT.
STRANGER. STRANGER. STRANGER.
Mrs. HALLER......Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING.
STRANGER......Mr JAMES CARDEN.
Director—JOHN BENNETT.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.

Success still crowns the efforts of the management of this

PALACE OF DELIGHTS.

Crowds nightly rush to luxuriate in the constant change of novelties here presented.

LIZZIE WATSON. LIZZIE WATSON.

"Ching Chang Chop," "Onery, Twoery,"
"K. C. B.," "Military Style."

LIZZIE WATSON. LIZZIE WATSON.

THE DRUM. THE DRUM. THE DRUM.

LIZZIE WATSON. LIZZIE WATSON.

Every Evening this week.

LIZZIE WATSON. LIZZIE WATSON.

HARRY BRAHAM. HARRY BRAHAM.

HARRY BRAHAM. HARRY BRAHAM.
"Old Clothes," "Coster Bill,"
"My own Sal," "At the Ball."
HARRY BRAHAM. HARRY BRAHAM.

Mrs. FRED. HILTON. Mrs. FRED. HILTON.
"The murmur of the shell," "Nora O'Niell,"
"Old Robin Gray," "The Life Boat."
Mrs. FRED. HILTON. Mrs. FRED. HILTON.

TOMMY EMPSON,
Eccentric Negro Comedian, in new business nightly.
ANNIE MILNER,
Sentimental and Comic Duettiste.
BILLY BROWN,
the Gentleman Comique of the day.
SALLY LLOYD,
charming Danseuse.
FRED. HILTON,
Buffo Comique.
SISTERS GREY,
in Songs and Dances a la Zavistowskis.
FRANK LLOYD,
the Star Comique of the colonies.
Mrs. T. EMPSON,
charming Sentimental Vocalist.
LANCE LENTON,
Negro delineator of Song and Dance.
WILLIE,
RICARDO,
HUGHIE,
Champion Trapezians of Australia.
LIZZIE RICE,
in Serio-comic Songs nightly.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
222, Pitt-street.

Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WONDERS INNUMERABLE.

CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.
Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.

NOW ON VIEW.
The Wonderful BABY, age 8 months; weight, 40 lbs.; stands 2 feet 11 inches high.
Admission 1s; children under 10, half-price.
N.B.—The FAT BABY will be on view only THREE DAYS more.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS
Manchester Unity.
A Complimentary DINNER will take place at the Hall, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, on which occasion the Testimonial from the Officers and Brothers of the Sydney District will be presented to JOHN GELDING, Esq., Provincial C.S.
The Hon. John Sutherland, Esq., will take the chair.
WM. F. HINCHY,
Chairman of Committee.

THE MEMBERS of the HEBREW COMMUNITY are invited to attend the BENEFIT of Mr. JOHN BENNETT, at the Victoria Theatre, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 26th instant, upon which occasion a Presentation will be made to Mr. John Bennett for his generous act in giving a free benefit in aid of the Funds of the Sydney Hebrew Philanthropic and Orphan Society.
G. L. GOODMAN, Hon. Sec.

FREE ADMISSIONS.

Referring to an advertisement in last week's SYDNEY PUNCH, the public are respectfully informed that the Editor of PUNCH is not authorised to give cards of admission for the Gourlay's Entertainment and Exhibition Rooms. This explanation is tendered in consequence of many parties presenting cards, no doubt mistaking one establishment for another.
N.B.—NO FREE ADMISSIONS WHATEVER (Gentlemen of the Press excepted) at 212, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
Last week's programme of evening amusements will be continued until further notice.
Mrs. Gourlay's Exhibition Rooms, Pitt-street.

HIBERNIAN A. C. B. SOCIETY.—Mr. JOHN BENNETT'S BENEFIT.—In recognition of the many kindnesses which the members of the above Society have received from Mr. John Bennett, as Manager of the Victoria Theatre, it is desirable, as an opportunity is now offered of making some slight return, that every member should avail himself of it by attending with his family and friends the Victoria Theatre THIS (Thursday) EVENING, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. John Bennett, and thus testify how sensible they are of those kindnesses. D. J. O'CONNOR, L. D. DWYER, Secs.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, this evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, William-street.—QUADRILLE PARTY, THIS EVENING.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, open Every Evening, for DANCING.

NIMROD CLUB.—The STEAMER will leave the Circular Quay at 7 a.m. next SATURDAY.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS selling off, at greatly reduced prices. J. J. Moore's Branch, 363, Geo.-st.

LIZZIE WATSON and Harry Braham's Song Books. Wholesale and retail, at KIRBY'S, Pitt-street.

NEW ROAD MAP, N. S. Wales, pocket edition, 1s, post 1s 3d. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-street.

1000 COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES, good quality. Becke, stationer, 110, King-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS and Office Stationery, at greatly reduced prices. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-st.

BRIEF, 25s per ream, superior quality; Parchment, best quality. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-street.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, at greatly reduced rates. Becke, bookseller and stationer, King-st.

SCRAP BOOKS.—A large and choice assortment, remarkably cheap. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-street.

CHEAP PIANOFORTE MUSIC in Books, each 1s 6d, posted 1s 9d, viz.:—The Champagne Charlie Dance Album, the new Ball-room Album, the Not for Joseph Dance Album, the Ball-room Companion (each book containing 12 popular and fashionable dances, fully arranged for pianoforte); Westrop's 120 selected country dances, reels, jigs, &c. Twelve complete sets of quadrilles. Fifty selected waltzes. Fifty selected Polkas. Fifty selected galops. ALSO, AT 1s 6d—Bertini's Pianoforte Tutor, Alexandre's Handbook for the harmonium; Westrop's complete Organ Tutor, Regondi's Handbook for the German concertina, Sedgwick's Handbook for the English concertina, Nicholson's Handbook for the flute.
Lately to hand, a large variety, upwards of a thousand dozen, popular songs, pianoforte pieces, approved dance music, &c., full music size, all at 6d per piece.
CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

CHEAPEST SHOP for BOOKS and STATIONERY.
E. R. COLE,
(late F. and E. Cole,)
corner of George and King streets.

HARMONIUM and Organ Music, viz., The HARMONIUM MISCELLANY, a selection of subjects sacred and secular, arranged by J. T. Stone, 12 Nos., each 2s, posted 2s 2d. The AMATEUR ORGANIST, a collection of Voluntaries, for Organ, Pianoforte, or Harmonium, selected from the favourite works of the great composers, by Edward Travis, Nos. 1 to 48, each 3s, posted 3s 3d. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Views of Sydney—Cartes, Stereoscopic, & unmounted, unrivalled. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

A SUPERIOR style of WRITING or BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT to Ladies, Gentlemen, or Youths, in a few short easy lessons, at their own residences, or at the Sydney Writing Institute, 241, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. Established 1861. Mr. NORRIS has opened Special CLASSES for Youths during the MID-WINTER HOLIDAYS. Lessons at any hour day or evening.

BELMORE COLLEGE for Young Ladies, opposite Inner Domain, 169, Macquarie-street.

The Vacation will terminate July the 3rd.

CARTHONA, Darling Point.—The present recess will terminate 21st July next.

HOME EDUCATION.
Ormonde House, Paddington.
Mrs. THOMAS DAWSON receives a limited number of pupils.
Accomplishments by Professors.
Duties resumed MONDAY, 21st July.
Vacancies for two young ladies.

MR. MARSH'S PIANOFORTE LESSONS. Letters addressed W. H. Paling's Pianoforte Depot.

MISS GLOSTER'S School, 353, Crown-st., Surry Hills. Vacancies. No midwinter vacation.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL, 21, Stanley-street.—The Educational course comprises the Classics, French and German, and the several subjects of a sound English education. References to gentlemen of the highest standing in Sydney.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE
for Young Ladies—Resident and Daily Students,
143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.
Directress: Mrs. HENRY N. MONTAGU.
Principal: Mr. H. N. MONTAGU.
School Duties will be resumed on THURSDAY, JULY 3.

MUSIC.—LESSONS required three afternoons a week. M. G., HERALD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, between Wynyard-sq. and Masonic Hall, gold Bracelet. 2, Carlton-ter., Wyn.-sq.

LOST, at Mr. Hall's ball, a LIKENESS and Rim of Locket. Reward, 92, Bathurst-street.

LOST, on Tuesday, small black and tan Spaniel SLUT, aged. Gibson, 64, Hunter-street.

LOST, on Sunday, 22nd instant, a White COCKATOO. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Mr. Solomon, Denham-street, Glebe. Any person detaining this bird, after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

LOST a Black and White Newfoundland DOG, black head, spotted nose; 2 feet high; answers to the name of Leo. Reward at F. Willmot's, 38, Newtown Road, opposite University.

STRAYED, at Randwick, in May, a young PEACOCK. Reward upon return to Mr. Pemell.

STRAYED, a Dark Brown PONY, branded T under TW conjoined. Reward. A. Tange, Ashfield.

10S. REWARD.—Lost, a sum of MONEY, in an old brown purse. Mrs. Abbott, 109, S. H. Road.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on 25th, £30, between Market-street and New Post Office. Reward will be paid if returned at 23, Market-street.

FOUND, a Tan Terrier PUP, ears and tail cut. Douglass, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

CALLS ON SHARES.

SAILOR PRINCE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH CALL of 2s 6d per share has been made on the contributing shares in this Company, payable at the Company's Office on or before MONDAY, 14th July, 1873.
JOHN WOOD, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 26th June, 1873.

SOUTH STAR GOLD MINING CO.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of 2d per share has been made, payable at this Office on the 10th July, 1873.
By order of the Board.
H. A. THOMPSON, Secretary.
25th June, 26, O'Connell-street.

JEFFREE and GELLARD'S AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE.—All Shares upon which the fifth CALL of One Shilling is not paid before noon on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd July, will be forfeited.
By order of the Board.
R. HALL, Manager.

UNION JACK G. M. CO. (Limited), Chambers Creek.—The sixth CALL of One Shilling per share has been made, payable at this Office on FRIDAY, 11th July, 1873.
By order of the Board.
J. B. BAMFORD, Manager.
Union Jack Office, 352, George-street, Sydney.

OMADALE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Seventh CALL of 2s. per share will be due on June 26, 1873.
JOSEPH KENDALL, Legal Manager.
108, Pitt-street, Sydney, June 20, 1873.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, in a large mining district, an old established and profitable BUSINESS. For particulars apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, the old-established A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.—Confectioners and others.—Proprietor wishes to dispose in consequence of ill health. Best return in Sydney. Fortune in a few years.

FOR SALE, a Fruit and Confectioner's BUSINESS, gas and fittings complete. M. B., HERALD Office.

A GENERAL STOREKEEPER, in the country, is desirous to DISPOSE of his Establishment on liberal terms, to enable him giving his time to his station. Apply Messrs. R. GRAY and SON.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, Hotel-brokers, & General Commission Agents, 168, Pitt-st.

SYNOD V. COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It is evident that the battle about the Petersham Church of England School is to be fought out to the "bitter end." The contest is no longer between the Council of Education and an individual clergyman; it has become an encounter between a powerful ecclesiastical assembly and the body entrusted with administrative powers in the interests of public education.

The Anglican Synod has already been heard in behalf of the thwarted incumbent. An influential deputation from that august body interviewed the Council, which heard its pleadings with commendable patience and fortitude. But the decision is adverse, and the Synod is "surprised" and indignant at the failure of its intercession and at the insufficiency of its power.

The "situation" is tragical. The injured incumbent who in one sense has succeeded too well—collapses; the Dean, though calm and martyr-like, is "surprised" and "disappointed;" the Chancellor, viewing with becoming isolation his comrades in the fray, counsels them with characteristic pertinacity to keep "pegging away;" an enthusiastic country clergyman will subscribe for more and heavier ammunition; and a new champion, with the wisdom of Nestor and the valour of Achilles, comes to the rescue. A mighty phalanx of a deputation is formed, to assail once more the obstinate foe. And now there will be the tug of war.

The attitude of the Ecclesiastical Parliament in this matter is one of decided intimidation. "The Council of Education had better mind what it is about." The Synod will tell its "big brother" in Macquarie-street, and, failing sympathy and redress from that quarter, will appeal to the Supreme Court to get justice at the hands of law.

The battle-cry of the Synod is, "Fiat justitia!" Good! But let justice be done all round. It has been assumed that the case of the Petersham school is similar to the Grenfell case. Whatever points of similarity there may be, there is one important difference, viz., in the number of the adjacent certified schools. Within a radius of about a mile and a half of the school for which a certificate is sought at Petersham there are SIX Public schools and one Certified Denominational school. These Public schools are situated at Petersham, Camperdown, Marrickville, Newtown, Dobroyd, and Ashfield; and there is accommodation in several of them for twice the number of pupils in attendance. Is there not then good ground for the second reason assigned by the Council for not granting the certificate. Has not the district in question, considering its area and population, a sufficient number of State-aided schools—a liberal proportion of the Education grant? In view of the above fact, and in view of the applications for aid constantly coming in from places where no schools yet exist, can the Council be urged "in justice" to grant the certificate applied for?

There is another feature in the case which has not perhaps been sufficiently considered. Is it just to the teachers of the adjacent schools, and is it expedient in regard to the standard of efficiency required in such schools, that a certificate should be granted to a school whose pupils have been largely drawn from them, or would naturally fall to them? It would be well to know how many scholars on the roll of the would-be certified school were formerly attending the neighbouring schools under the Council. The result of an inquiry would probably show that the Council of Education is asked to reward an effort which, through clerical and other favouring influences, has thinned their own schools.

The suggestion of Mr. Jones, to transfer twenty-five pupils from the Church of England school to the Public school, is a good one. If carried out, it would be a rare and refreshing instance of restitution. But then it was wisely said that they should be the clergyman's "MOST RELIABLE pupils," covertly hinting that the required average being obtained, and the desired certificate secured, they might be depended upon to march back again at the beck of the victorious incumbent.

One of the speakers in the Synod remarked:—"If the Public school [at Petersham] had been maintained in its efficiency it would have drawn to it a number of children." There is here an implied reflection on the teacher or the local Board, which may or may not be justified. The inspector's report would show whether or not the insinuation is warranted. But it does not need much penetration to discern that where a Denominational school is in manifest opposition to a Public school, the contest is not one that turns upon the question of the EFFICIENCY of the schools. It is simply a question as to the measure of ecclesiastical influence, clerical and lay, displayed in canvassing for children, in persuading parents and guardians, in the admission of free scholars, in the offering of costly prizes, &c. In bringing a school up to a certain numerical strength, the Public school teacher, whose work is in the school, is no match for a clergyman, with his churchwardens, district visitors, &c., whose work is among the people. Herein lies a strong reason why the Council should look well to the interests of its teachers, and not permit schools to be multiplied AD INFINITUM.

There can, of course, be no question as to the abstract right to establish a Denominational school in any locality. But if clergymen must and will have what the Bishop on a former occasion called "their own schools," because they want to teach the doctrines of their Church, and because they are excellent auxiliaries in parochial work—then let them or their people bear the self-imposed burden.

The whole controversy in this case, and the intimidating attitude of the most powerful religious bodies, who seem bent on coercing the Council of Education into compliance with their demands, make it evident that what yet remains of Denominationalism in our system of public education must be speedily swept away.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
June 19. SCRUTATOR.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC BELTS. Pamphlets and Prices can be had from the Agents, W. MAC DONNELL and CO. 326, George-street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Java Rice ex Parana
Japan Rice ex James Paton.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

EMPTY WINE CASKS for SALE. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., George-street.

JOULE'S ALE, new brew, ex Cicero. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

TANKS.—Iron Water Tanks; best manufactured. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st., 6 doors from Erskine-street.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS for SALE, now landing ex Leander. JOSEPH HALL, 117, Sussex-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED
GUINNESS' STOUT, by O'Brien, QUARTS and PINTS
RED CABBAGE, pints, just landed
COCOA and CHOCOLATE—TAYLOR'S
WOOLPACKS, full 10½ lbs.
CORNSACKS, 2½ lbs.
COFFEE—Nos. 1 and 2 PLANTATION and PEABERRY
CIGARETTES—COPE'S, BOUQUET, and PEERLESS
BLACKING—BAKER'S paste
CURRANTS, prime fruit.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

NOW LANDING, ex BOTHWELL CASTLE.

A magnificent assortment of COOKING STOVES and RANGES, making the stock of the undersigned the most complete in the colony and will be sold at the lowest posible prices.
F. R. ROBINSON, Manufacturer and Importer,
486, George-street, Sydney.

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER AND WATER-PROOF GOODS.
COWAN and CO. beg to intimate that they have received from the North British Rubber Company of Scotland a shipment of their FIRST-CLASS GOODS, consisting of—
12 dozen Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloaks and Coats, assorted
4½ dozen Air Cushions, for Invalids, Carriage, &c.
2½ dozen Water Bottles
4½ dozen Travelling Rugs, lined
½ dozen Life Belts
1 dozen Perforated Rubber Door Mats
2 cases Ladies' Rubber and Felt Shoes
2 ditto Men's ditto
50 pairs of Leggings
5 dozen Hand Bags, assorted
Piston Rubber ½ to 1½-inch.
To be sold on the most favourable terms.
Indents executed for all kinds of India Rubber Goods, Clothing, or for Mechanical Appliance, as Pistons, Tubing, Belting, Valves, Buffers, &c., &c.
COWAN and CO., Importers,
12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

GUNNY BAGS and Fresh Muscat Dates to arrive, per Windhover. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-street.

PEPPER, black and white, a small parcel of each. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

GROUND PEPPER.—Genuine white and black, in tins or bulk. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

BULK ALES.—MELVIN'S, FLOWER'S, and W. Younger and Co.'s, just landed. J. R. Cattell and Co.

SCHNAPPS—a parcel now landing
ALE—BULK and BOTTLED, first-class brands
WHISKY—SCOTCH, in quarter-casks
BRANDIES—Marett's, Hennessy's, and Martell's
PORT WINE—in quarter-casks
CURACAO, SHRUB—in cases, very fine.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

KITCHEN REQUISITES, Baths, Tanks, Pumps, Grates, COOKING STOVES in great variety, Colonial Ovens, Toiletware, Galvanized Iron and Tinware, Japanned Goods. Large stock, or made to order.
W. FOY,
278 and 280, George-street.

FOR SALE, at prices suitable to working people, a quantity of genuine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and also 100 oz. of Silver Spoons and Forks, at 5s 6d per oz. C. MOLLOY, 92, Bathurst-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and Flour, best brands, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.

The
STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS,
ex
HALLOWEEN and ESSEX,
are
NOW UNPACKING,
and,
being a selection from all the leading London and Parisian Houses, purchasers have an opportunity
of procuring
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
at
A MODERATE PRICE,
as
THE STOCK MUST BE CLEARED,
to
Make Room for Shipments,
ex
LEICESTER, now Landing,
and
SURREY, LA HOGUE, and KINGSBRIDGE,
daily expected.
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE,
in
Every Variety.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Pleyel, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre, 335, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st., next Spencer's.

ON SALE, young GOAT, just kidded. Apply 26, Charles-street, off Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

PICTURE FRAMES and Room Mouldings in assorted cases, from £10 to £30 each; drawing particulars on application. B. BITTENBERG, 85, York-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, for one night, a Fancy Costume. Address, stating terms, P. C., Post Office.

WANTED, PUPILS for Piano, by a gentleman. 2 guineas per quarter. Tutor, Lea's, 90, S. H. Rd.

WANTING to buy City Properties, from £200 to £5000 each. H. E. Shorter, 119, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, a house of good FURNITURE. Apply X. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an iron Crab WINCH. Street, Norton, and Co., O'Connell-street.

WANTED, STOCK LOGS, in any quantity, at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, to purchase an ESTATE in the country, 2000 acres or more, within 25 miles of Sydney. Address Estate, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a second-hand Fireproof SAFE. Apply by letter, stating size, maker, and price. T. Willmot, 38, Newtown Road, opposite University.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICE wanted, to Gold and Silver Smith. 33, Park-street.

Office of the Marine Board of New South Wales,
Sydney, 25th June, 1873.
APPLICATIONS, with testimonials, for the appointment of PILOT for the Port of Newcastle, will be received at this Office up to noon of TUESDAY, 1st July.
FRANCIS HICKSON, President.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, Makers, for stand work; also, Finishers. J. W. Smith, Lower George-street.

COMPOSITOR and TURNOVER wanted. Apply B. T., HERALD Office.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, YOUTH, to collect accounts for produce business. Agent, HERALD.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Wanted, by a mercantile house, a Gentleman of experience; must have a thorough knowledge of drapery. Apply X. Y., box 202, General Post Office. Open to 1st July.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for Apprentices. Mrs. Carney, 67, Elizabeth-street North.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class ASSISTANTS required. Miss Fletcher, 69, Market-street.

MASONS wanted, TO-DAY. Apply S. Crossley, quarryman, Pyrmont.

REQUIRED, a competent DRESSMAKER, by the day. After 10 a.m., Norfolk House, 47, Wynyard-sq.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS wanted, to teach a junior class and assist in supervision. School, HERALD.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted good Coat Makers, to work on premises. Whitley and Co., 466, George-street.

TAILORESSES wanted, Trousers and Vest Hands; constant work for good hands. 101, William-street.

WANTED, a competent MACHINIST, to work the Howe machine. 117, Lower George-street.

WANTED, 4 Shipwrights, this morning; none but willing men need apply. P. Hansen, Pyrmont.

WANTED, CHIEF OFFICER and Steward for ship Rifleman. Apply Shipping Office, at 11 a.m.

WANTED, a TURNOVER; also a BOY. Apply W. Vaughan, printer, 149, King-street.

WANTED, Waistcoat Maker; constant work; wages per week, 20s to 25s. H. Summerfield, 283, Pitt-st.

WANTED, BRICKLAYER, early. Meat Works, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER. Apply 10 o'clock, Theatre Royal, York-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. Harry, Chester Lodge, Ashfield.

WANTED, immediately, Kip Boot FINISHERS. Apply at Mr. J. Holland's, 210, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-class BODYMAKER; permanent employment and highest wages. Vial and Son.

WANTED, a young Man, as IMPROVER, in the bakehouse. W. Dunn, 551, George-street.

WANTED, a young Lady, who understands dressmaking, to join another in business. L. G., HERALD.

WANTED, Galvanized Iron Worker; also, Improver for roof work. G. H. and J. Rae, 308, Pitt-st.

WANTED, MASONS. Hawkshaw's Hotel, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good CLICKER. Hilder and Abigail, 577, George-street.

WANTED, a JOINER, good hand. Apply Watson's-buildings, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, first-class BONERS. Meat Works, Miller's Point.

WANTED, Straw Hat Makers and Apprentices, immediately. 484, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER. J. Cunningham, 101, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in a good paying business; capital required, £12. Apply at Mr. Konnecke's, corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £2000, to purchase a station, or advertiser would join in a station already established. Address Box 121, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a smart young Man, as TOWN TRAVELLER for a wholesale house; salary and commission. Apply, by letter, to No. 1, HERALD Office.

WANTED, for a Gold Mining Company, whose reef has been opened some time, a thoroughly practical and competent Mining MANAGER. Apply, by letter, with testimonials and amount of salary required, to Mr. Holme Davis, 309, George-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Ex-Railway Clerk requires a SITUATION, any capacity. Good references. W. S., HERALD Office.

AS BARMAID, town or country, wanted a SITUATION. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

A YOUNG Lady wishes an Engagement, as Nursery Governess or companion; open for a week. Z., HERALD.

A LADY desires a SITUATION as Visiting or Resident Governess; has certificates and references, and teaches English in all its branches, French and drawing. No objection to country. F. M., Pierce, William-st.

ENGINE-DRIVER requires Situation; competent to take charge of mill machinery, &c. W. B., HERALD.

GROCER'S ASSISTANT disengaged; first-class references; country preferred. Apply Box 134.

IF YOU WANT Male or Female SERVANTS, apply at Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

FEMALE SERVANTS, with satisfactory testimonials, readily obtain Situations at Glue's, 176, Pitt-street.

TO SCHOOLS.—Mr. NIXON, Drawing-master, open to Engagement. Cole, corner George and King sts.

WANTED, by respectable Person, a PLACE to look after Offices. Apply 78, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress. E., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a Widow, SITUATION as Working Housekeeper. M. S., Collis, 205, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as General Servant; low wages; middle age. Soup Kitchen, 535, Kent-st.

WANTED, by a Lady, SITUATION, as Housekeeper. Salary not so much an object as comfortable home. Address R. B., HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A COMFORTABLE HOME and Education is offered to a respectable little girl, who, in return, is expected to make herself useful. Apply at once, 105, William-street East, Rushcutter Bay.

COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted; also young GIRL to assist in housework. Mrs. T. Moore, Chislehurst, 34, Upper William-street. References required.

REQUIRED, for a gentleman's family, a respectable Young WOMAN, 17 or 18, to assist in the nursery (Protestant). Apply Mrs. Heap's Office, 221, Campbell-street, South Head Road.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Young women desirous of being trained as nurses can apply any day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., to the Lady Superintendent at the above Institution.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, about the age of 13. 50, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a young Girl as NURSE and Housemaid. Apply 413, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. Holmes, third house, Hill's-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Mrs. Brees, Donnelly-street, near Adolphus-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. 67, King-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL; age 15; sleep at home. 482, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as NURSE. 147, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a Girl, about 16, as General SERVANT. 17, Albert-street, off Victoria-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 237, Kent-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16. Mrs. Braham, Selwyn-street, Moore Park, near Captain Cook.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 16. Rose Cottage, Elizabeth-street, near Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework. Apply 549, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to make herself useful. 204, Goulburn-street, off Riley-street.

WANTED, a GIRL (Protestant), about 16, to mind a baby. Mrs. Jackson, Apsley House, Wm.-st. N.

WANTED, GIRL, about 16. Apply Cottage of Content, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE, and otherwise useful. Apply 556, Elizabeth-st. South.

WANTED, a generally useful GIRL, about 17. 213, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active young GIRL, to make herself useful. 205, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. C. Mackler, 232, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as Nurse Maid. Apply at No. 1, Richmond-ter., Domain.

WANTED, a BOY, used to a horse. Apply 375, George-street, Hamburger, Brothers.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to deliver meat. Smith, Butcher, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to answer a door and go messages. 67, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply Ward, Brothers, 196, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, accustomed to butcher's shop. G. Butlin, corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a strong BOY; one used to the business preferred. G. Kohler, fishmonger, 22, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a BOY, at Furniture Shop, opposite Wesleyan Church, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD. G. Wangenheim's Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. F. J. Hamilton's Soda Water Factory, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a LAD, for the grocery. R. W. Newell, No. 9, Parramatta-street; or at Newtown.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Eugene Cottage, Cambridge-st., Enmore, Newtown.

WANTED, a competent SERVANT. Must be a good laundress. 200, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mr. Ives, Argyle Bond, from 10 to 11.

WANTED, a general Servant and Housemaid. Cypress Hall, opposite University, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 546, George-street, opposite new Town Hall.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. King, Smith's Cottage, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a thorough General Servant; small family. Mrs. W. Slough, 5, Aston-ter., Collins-st., S. Hills.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT; two in family, no washing. 191, Sussex-st., Street's Whf.

WANTED, General Servants for town or suburbs; respectable Couple disengaged. Dunn, 65, Pitt-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT, that can cook and wash; references required. 217, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT, no washing. 438, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. M'Clemens, Booth-street, Balmain. Ferry paid.

WANTED, a good Female COOK. G. Wangenheim's Café de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a Woman, as COOK; references required. Apply to Mr. R. Hill, 35, Bent-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply Cheshunt House, Cumberland-street, Dawes Point.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, and a general Servant; wages, 10s to 15s. Mrs. Allan, Newtown.

WANTED, a first-class HOUSEMAID, to go up country. Apply to Mrs. Gibson, Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; also, a WAITRESS, from 1 to 3. London Dining Rooms, 69, King-st.

WANTED, a Laundress and Housemaid, for hotel at Manly. Hotel de France, King and George streets.

WANTED, ASSISTANT, for a country store. Apply, between 9 and 10, to P. Hart, 58, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a MAN, to build fireplace. 315, George-street.

WANTED, SCULLERY MAN. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a MAN accustomed to salt and deliver meat. J. Watson, corner of Market and Kent sts.

WANTED, a young MAN, or strong Boy used to the butchering. Darling and Nicholson sts., Balmain.

WANTED, a good SHOPMAN and strong BOY. H. Walpole, butcher, 21, Kent-st, Miller's Point.

WANTED, Married Couple (Protestants), GROOM and General SERVANT. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, one or two LADS. Sydney Meat Preserving Company, Haslem's Creek. Apply to the Painter, at the Works.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, about 26, for house work, and to assist in the bar; reference; open for a week. Albert Inn, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, two Female General SERVANTS, for the country; good wages. Apply from 8 till 2 o'clock, Royal Exhibition Hotel, Devonshire-street. Also, a Man and Wife, for a dairy.

WANTED, a competent NURSE, who has been accustomed to have charge of young children; good testimonials required. Apply to Mrs. Alfred Lamb, Manor Cottage, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must be a good cook and laundress, and have first-class references. Wages, 12s per week. Apply to Mrs. Audsley, 86, Botany-street, South Head Road, opposite Rifle Butts Hotel.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; nurse assists in housework. References required. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 241, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. R. Green, Park-st., nr. Geo.-st.

APARTMENTS Vacant.—Mrs. Grant's, Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street.

A BEDROOM to suit 2 respectable MEN, board if required. 284, Castlereagh-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, for one or two single gentlemen, at 70, York-street.

A COMFORTABLE front ROOM to LET. 347, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

APARTMENTS now vacant, at Mrs. Mitchell's, 211, Macquarie-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single gentlemen. 335, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Families and single gentlemen. 7, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. Elder, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 4 furnished rooms and kitchen. Miss Clune, 80, Harrington-street.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS to LET, unfurnished, with use of kitchen. 56, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.

SUITE and BEDROOMS vacant. Mrs. Martyn's, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Australian Club.

TO LET, unfurnished, Balcony ROOM. 5, Kidman's terrace, Bourke-street, near South Head Road.

VACANCIES, private Board and Residence. 71, Elizabeth-street North, near Hunter-street.

A LADY requires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family; unfurnished bedroom and empty room for surplus luggage. Terms must be moderate. Apply by letter to S. B., HERALD Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted, for a private family, requiring 4 bedrooms and one sitting-room, with board and attendance, in a respectable locality. E. Ramsay, Bank-chambers, George-street.

SUPERIOR Furnished COTTAGE, or small HOUSE, with coach-house and stabling, required immediately; suburbs preferred. Reply, stating terms, E. Ramsay, house agent, Bank-chambers, George-street.

REQUIRED by a Lady, engaged in business, BOARD and RESIDENCE, with a widow lady or where there are no other lodgers. State terms, A. M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a suitable OFFICE for Mining Broker, in good position. N. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by married Couple, BOARD and RESIDENCE, in private family. D. P., HERALD.

TO LET.

COMPACT HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, copper, &c., Orwell-st., Winloo Heights. J. Fairfax, Wm.-st.

DARLINGHURST.—Good STABLES to be LET. Apply Mr. Pierce, William-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 rooms, to LET, beyond Tollbar, New South Head Road. Pierce, William-st.

MANLY.—A Furnished COTTAGE to LET, lately occupied by G. F. Wise, Esq. M. Asher, Manly.

STRAWBERRY HILL.—Family RESIDENCE to LET; every convenience. J. F. M'Donald, 66, King-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, stable, and large yard; rent, 8s per week. 17, Davy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, commodious corner SHOP, suitable for general store. 221, Campbell-street, South Head Rd.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with ground, facing Moore Park. Apply 409, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

TO LET, a neat stone COTTAGE, of 3 rooms; rent, 6s. Mrs. Smith, No. 34, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, No. 290, Pitt-street, Dwelling and Business PREMISES. W. Douglass, 164, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a BUTCHER'S SHOP, in Cooper-street, cheap. Inquire on the premises. Gas and fittings.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Clarence-street, next to Mr. Glasson, printer; 18s week. M. Brodziak, King-st.

TO LET, at Hunter's Hill, Furnished HOUSE, 8 rooms, garden, paddock. V. V. L., Post Office, Sydney.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, good situation for business, Enmore Road and Station-street, opposite the station; also 5-roomed House, adjoining the above; the two together or separate. G. Langhorne, Enmore Road.

TO LET, Paddington and Woollahra, detached and semi-detached RESIDENCES, 7 and 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, coach-house, stable, garden, harbour view. C. Bate, Richmond Villa, Waverley Road; 165, Pitt-st.

TO be LET, unfurnished, for three years, THORNELEIGH, Concord, near Homebush Station, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, pantry, bathroom, two servants' rooms, large underground tank, cellars, conservatory, coachhouse, stables, garden, and paddock laid down with ryegrass; rent, £130 per annum. Chas. Thorne, on premises.

SPACIOUS Offices to LET, at No. 61, Elizabeth-street. Messrs. Deane and Deane, solicitors, 63, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, first-class OFFICES, from 10s to 30s. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-street.

MURRUMBURRAH.—To LET, large brick STORE and COTTAGE in Murrumburrah, now in the occupation of Mr. James Dawson.
Possession can be given on or after the 9th August next.
For full particulars apply to Messrs. J. Fraser and Co., York-street, Sydney; or to Murphy and Son, Murrumburrah.

COAL LANDS.—To LET, such portions of about 2000 ACRES OF COAL LANDS in Illawarra, near Bellambi Haven (north of Wollongong), belonging to the residuary estate of the late Mr. Henry Osborne, as may be agreed upon, for so long a term of years as to be nearly EQUIVALENT TO A FREEHOLD. Also, such portions as may be agreed upon of about 1000 ACRES OF COAL LANDS at Four Mile Creek, situated within four miles of the Great Northern Railway, and about the same distance from Morpeth.
For further particulars apply to F. P. Mac Cabe, Russell Vale, Wollongong.

THE WENTWORTH COAL-FIELD.

The Trustees of the Estate of the late WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, Esquire, are desirous of leasing on such terms and for such a period as may be agreed upon the Coal-field belonging to this Estate, consisting of about 4166 Acres.

In a report furnished by an experienced Colliery Manager to the late Mr. Wentworth in the year 1870, this property is described as follows:—

"On examination of the said property I find the surface area to be 4166 acres, the whole of which I have no doubt contains coal, but out of the 4166 acres only 2326 acres contain the coal now worked by the Wallsend, Co-operative, and Minmi Collieries.

"It is situated about six miles from the Hexham Railway Station, Great Northern Railway, and about six and one quarter miles from the Hunter River at Hexham.

"Hexham Station, Great Northern Railway, where a Junction is formed by the Great Northern Railway and the Minmi Railway, is distant from Newcastle nine and one-half miles, making the total distance from Newcastle to the extreme southern boundary of the said property, fifteen and one-half miles.

"This coal property is well situated geologically within the Newcastle district of the coal-field which occupies so large an area of the Hunter River.

"By referring to the 'Plan' I have sent you along with this report you will see that the WENTWORTH COAL-FIELD is bounded on the east by the CO-OPERATIVE, on the south by the WALLSEND and MINMI, and on the west by Minmi and Scott's (now Dr. Mitchell's) 1180 acres, and I have no doubt but that the three collieries I have just mentioned are all working the same seam of coal, the quality of which improves as you go to the rise of the said collieries, and of which I consider you have, on a rough calculation, 2326 acres.

"The access to this seam from the surface is easy, as the coal can be wrought by an open drive or tunnel from the surface, consequently all that would require to be done would be to go to a gully marked on the plan and known by the name of the Back Creek, which runs from the south boundary of the estate. There are other places on the estate marked thus † where the same advantage could be gained, and by putting in an open drive or tunnel I believe this coal-field could be wrought cheaper than most of the collieries in the Hunter River district, for by getting to the dip of your property at once you save a great amount of expenses commonly incurred in keeping the works free from water by sinking water shafts, &c., and keeping in repair heavy lifts; and another item you would save on would be the underground traction, for, instead of having to erect powerful machinery to wind your coals from the dip, as some of the companies have to do here, your coals would run themselves to the day, so that you will see from the above that I have good grounds for saying that I believe it will be as cheap a wrought colliery as there is in the Hunter River district.

"The thickness of this seam will average 8 feet, but out of this thickness 2 feet 6 inches would be left to be appropriated as follows:—1 foot 6 inches to be left for a floor and cleaning partings in centre of coal, and the other foot to be left to form a roof for the workings; so that, after making the above deductions, 5 feet 6 inches would be the thickness of clean coal available to be sent to market on the Minmi side; but I am under the impression that, as the workings went towards the Co-operative and Wallsend, the seam would increase in thickness and remain as good in quality.

"The quality of the coal is good, making very little clinker, burns bright, leaves a reddish ash, and, upon the whole, is a first-class coal for generating steam—generally disposed to be strong, which quality renders it a good article for shipment."

Applications from persons desirous of leasing this property may be addressed to "The Trustees of the Estate of the late William Charles Wentworth, Esq.," care of Mr. WILLIAM BARKER, Solicitor, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, Sydney.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies stamped, 6d, to be had of all news-agents.

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